The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege—Refunding the Japanese Indemnity—Pacific Railway Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The bill abolishing the franking privilege after the 1st of July next, with the Senate amendments, was passed by the House to-day by the extraordinary vote of 143 to 48. The Senate amendments simply have the effect of repealing the privilege absolutely, as regards both Congress and the departments, and forbidding that any offsetting provision for postage shall be made in behalf of either Senators or Representatives. Many members were anxious to amend the bill so as to make it less sweeping, but no opportunity was given, as to have further amended would have retarded, and, perhaps, killed, the bill. Thus this venerable perquisite is gone, and probably forever. Many who voted for it did so under protest, and avowed their belief that to throw safeguards round the frank by appropriate legislation would satisfy the people much better than the present measure. The forty-eight who had the hardihood to vote against the repeal were about evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, and two-thirds of them, at least, were from the Southern States. Immediately after the passage of the bill, Mr. Sargent moved to pass another repealing all statutes which provide for the printing of public documents for distribution. This proposition received a vote of ninety-seven to ninety-three in its favor, but failed for want of two-thirds. Undoubtedly it will pass both Houses before the end of the session. The feeling in favor of such a measure is very strong. It is partly retaliatory, Congress revenging itself upon the people for demanding the surrender of its frank by cutting off the people's books, which have been sent to them under the frank. But it is also felt to be absolutely necessary to curtail the public printing, now that the means of circulating it free is gone. There was a great deal of excitement on the floor during this legislation. The bill as it finally passed is almost exactly the same as introduced originally from the Post-office Committee by Hon. John Hill, of New-Jersey.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Gen. Hawley presented some notable petitions to-day, signed by sixty of the principal colleges and institutions of learning in the country, as well as by many more prominent educational officers and instructors, praying for the restoration of the Japanese indemnity fund, now amounting, with interest, to over $800,000. Some of the petitioners asked for its unconditional restoration, while others ask that it be restored, with a condition that it be devoted to educational purposes. All concur that to return it would be a very fitting recognition of the friendly feeling exhibited by this nation for Japan.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning unanimously determined to report adversely upon all bills for the refunding of the cotton tax which have been referred to them. There is great diversity of opinion in the committee upon the question whether it is competent for the committee or for Congress to consider the constitutionality of the tax. Mr. Finkelnburg is of the opinion that such a consideration is beyond the competency of Congress, and that the question must be relegated to the courts for decision. Mr. Kerr holds an opposite view, and has made a strong argument in favor thereof. Mr. Beck's proposition meets with more favor from the committee, and will at least have what the other referred bills have not had, the unanimous support of one member of the committee, Mr. Beck himself. It is supposed that the special claimants are willing to make the concessions compelled by the Beck bill, rather than jeopardize the entire measure. Mr. Beck this morning introduced his bill, which was referred. It proposes the refunding of the tax upon all cotton actually exported, which will be, in fact, two-thirds of the whole sixty-eight millions. The friends of the measure meanwhile becoming impatient, and being overconfident, attempted to-day to pass a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for the refunding of the tax. It was offered by Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, and did not obtain even a majority, the vote being 76 to 105. The defeat by so large a vote was unexpected, and a great damper upon all the friends of the measure, who will not recover from the rout. The Democrats were relied upon to favor refunding, but not more than half of them so voted. Kerr, Beck, Niblack, Marshall, and indeed all the prominent Democrats voted against it. All the Southern Republicans voted for it, and, indeed, they took entire charge of the measure. To-day's work indicated plainly that the cotton tax will not be refunded by this Congress, at least.

HIGH-PRESSURE LEGISLATION.

The itching of members to win fame by the introduction of bills is waning fast, as the approaching end of the session makes it certain nothing can result from their reference to the committees of this Congress. The shrinkage of the bills leaves a large balance of Monday's morning hour, which the rules devote to the passage of bills under whip and spur by the call of States. The call, which rested all last Monday with the State of Maine, came down to-day as far as New-York, and the scramble to secure legislation was as amusing and perhaps a somewhat disreputable one. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Willard to recall the Goat Island bill from the Senate, and by Mr. Smith to secure an appropriation for the District Board of Public Works. Mr. Roosevelt tried vainly to secure an investigating commission whereby to gratify his spleen against that board. Gen. Butler made a laugh by offering a resolution calling upon the several Secretaries to send to the House copies of their "questions" to candidates for appointments under the civil service rules. At the suggestion of Mr. Lynch, copies of the answers were also demanded, and it is presumed that Butler will find food herein for another of his attacks upon a system that excludes so many of his friends from office. The only really commendable resolution passed under this call was that offered by Mr. Duell, of New-York, authorizing the Library Committee to open negotiations with Mr. Frank Carpenter for the purchase of his painting of the signing of the emancipation proclamation.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, was upon the floor of the House to-day. He is on his way from the meeting of the Prison Reform Association, at Baltimore, to Florida, where he will pass the remainder of the Winter. He is anxious that Congress should make cheese an army ration, and urges it in behalf of the American Dairymen's Association, of which he is President.

PUBLIC LANDS IN IOWA.

The friends of the bill to quiet land titles in Iowa, which concerns the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, claim that there is no probability that the President will veto that bill, as requested by the Legislature of Iowa. The bill was an entire year in the Senate, and received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Public Lands in that body. It has been in the House since last Spring, and was approved by its Committee on Public Lands. It passed by a majority of twenty-four, and is now before the Interior Department, awaiting a certification in regard to some of the land.

EXPORT OF ALCOHOL.

There has been much dissatisfaction among Western distillers with a ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau concerning their transportation bonds. The alcohol exportation of this country is almost exclusively controlled by Greeks merchants in New-York. Under the law, as interpreted by the Commissioner, the obligation of the transportation bond does not cease with the arrival of the goods in bond at New-York, but continues until the alcohol has been exported, and a foreign landing receipt is returned to the Collector at New-York. The Western distillers object to entering into bonded obligations for the acts of others who are not under bonds. The consequence has been that alcohol exportation from the West has practically ceased, and the product has been limited to the demand in this country. To remove this commercial disadvantage, Representative Farwell, of Chicago, has prepared a bill which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended. The bill provides that the bonded liability shall cease upon the arrival of the bonded articles at their place of consignment in this country. It is believed that this bill will greatly stimulate the production and exportation of alcohol, increase the revenues of the country, and divert the corn product from the stoves of Western farmers to the purposes to which the Greeks may be pleased to devote it.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The Senate to-day fulfilled the prediction of this morning's TIMES by taking such action in respect to the Pacific Railroad interest question as to secure a judicial decision. There was a question whether, pending the decision of the court, the Government would detain the transportation money or pay it over to the road. That was settled in favor of the Government, and Mr. Edmunds' resolution, with a modification giving the companies the privilege of bringing suit in the Court of Claims, was passed with only four dissenting votes. Trumbull, Morrill of Maine, Hamlin, and Sprague voted against the amendment on its final passage. The Court of Claims and the Supreme Court are directed to give the case whenever it comes before them precedence over all other business. Therefore a speedy solution of the difference becomes possible. The railroads, while combatting the right of the Government to make any retention of their earnings, profess to desire a judicial determination of the question, since it has been raised, and they think they are certain of a favorable judgment. The Senate adjourned without finishing the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

It has been decided by the Inauguration Ball Committee that no complimentary tickets shall be issued. The President, Vice-President, and Cabinet will be present as invited guests without need of tickets. Everybody else who goes, including Senators, Representatives, Foreign Ministers, journalists, and newspaper-reporters, will have to pay the price, $20, which will pay for the admission of a gentleman and two ladies.

A RELIC OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

There has lately been deposited safely in the Dead Letter Office what will no doubt be for many ages preserved as a relic of the franking privilege. It is a box containing an old rusty iron apple-paring machine, weighing four or five pounds, which started somewhere in Alabama for the great North-west, and got as far as Chicago before it was arrested for a vagrant fraud. It seems that some one had taken the envelope from a campaign document sent from here last Summer, in packages already franked, but not addressed, as thousands were sent out by the Congressional Committee, and had pasted it on the box containing the paring-machine, addressed it, and sent it flying through the mails. The name thus appropriated was Platt, of Virginia.

RAILROADS IN TERRITORIES.

The calendar of Congress is constantly cumbered with bills incorporating railroad companies in Territories, and granting rights of way. Last Winter the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee reported a general bill for the incorporation of railroad companies in the Territories, which was placed on the calendar of the Senate, and left without action. Lately it was taken up and referred to the Public Lands Committee, and that Committee is nearly ready to report it again to the Senate. It will be a carefully guarded bill, and when it is reported, the committees which have special bills chartering railroads in the Territories will feel relieved from giving them any consideration whatever. It is very remarkable that no general law on this subject has been passed in Congress, and speedy action will strike down a prolific source of unnecessary and troublesome special legislation.

AN AMERICAN APPOINTEE IN JAPAN.

Our Consul at Amoy, Gen. C. W. Le Gendre, has received a highly-complimentary and responsible appointment from the Japanese Government, that of "Advisor," and has been requested to accompany the embassy which is about to visit the Chinese capital. Gen. Le Gendre was at Hong Kong on his way home, when he was tendered this appointment without previous solicitation. It is one of the highest honors ever conferred upon a foreigner in Japan.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

There is quite likely to be some action this session with reference to the beginning of a new residence for the President. Senator Conkling to-day offered a resolution, which was passed, directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire what use could be made of the White House other than that now made of it. The House has already given some attention to the subject. It is a surprising fact that anybody in Washington who can afford to pay from $600 to $900 per year for house-rent can have more commodious, convenient, and comfortable rooms than those occupied as a residence in the White House by the President and his family.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. George H. Corliss, of Providence, left here for Harrisburg to-night, to appear, with others of the Centennial Exhibition Commissioners, before a Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to ask an appropriation of a liberal amount by Pennsylvania for the expenses of the exhibition. It is felt all over the country that Pennsylvania should take the lead in this work, and little can be done toward raising money for the exhibition elsewhere, till that State has taken liberal action.

SENATOR HOWE.

The citizens of Wisconsin resident in this city this evening tendered to Senator Howe a complimentary serenade in honor of his recent election for the third time to the United States Senate. The Senator was introduced to the company in an appropriate speech by Representative Hazelton, and responded in his happiest vein. After the speeches, the company was invited to an elegant collation, and the occasion was heartily enjoyed by the Senator and his friends present.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE STRONG.

The death of Representative Julius L. Strong will be announced to the House at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and speeches in eulogy will be made by Gen. Hawley, his successor, and by others.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Gen. Chipman, Delegate from the District of Columbia, to-day offered a resolution, which was passed, looking to the completion of the Washington Monument. It provides for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to consult with the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, and organize a plan by which the monument can be completed prior to the centennial anniversary. Gen. Chipman will probably be Chairman of the committee. It is provided that a report shall be made, and the 22d of February was assigned for a discussion of the report.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE BILL.

Gen. Farnsworth, in pursuance of permission granted to him by the Postal Committee, to-day reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That on and after the 1st day of July next, on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence or postal cards; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the Department respecting inclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters delivered through the post-offices or their carriers.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter, or mailable matter of the second class, shall, in all cases, be prepaid, and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, provided that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are actually and wholly printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of section 184 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal-card, or packet out of a post-office or branch post-office, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall on conviction thereof for every such offense forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate, to-day: O. R. Tyler, at Wolcottville, Conn.; Charles C. Miller, at Penn Yan, N. Y.; John George, at Lebanon, Penn.; T. R. McPherson, at Evansville, Ind.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—Alfred V. Dockery, of North Carolina, at Oporto, vice James C. Fletcher, recalled; William K. Peabody, of Massachusetts, at Rio Grande, Brazil, vice E. C. Sammis, resigned; Franklin T. Ferguson, of Massachusetts, at Santiago, Cape de Verde Islands, to fill a vacancy.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Austin Savage, for Idaho; Israel A. Powell, for the Eleventh District of Illinois, vice R. D. Nobleman, removed; Charles J. Kinney, for the Sixth District of Tennessee, vice Jesse Taylor, removed.

Surveyors of Customs—Thomas Jernegan, at Michigan City, Ind.; James Snowball, at Houston, Texas.

Receivers of Public Moneys—J. W. Haverstick, at Los Angelos, Cal.; L. D. F. Poore, at Springfield, Dakota.

Postmasters—John George, at Lebanon, Penn.; Ira S. Smith, at Keesville, N. Y.; J. H. Masten, at Cohoes, N. Y.; G. E. Duning, at Champlain, N. Y.; J. G. Fowler, at Milledgeville, Ga.; W. C. Vandewater, for Princeton, N. J.; F. Hencke, for Brookhaven, Miss.; T. T. Terrall, for Calvert, Texas; H. R. Smith, for Canton, Miss.; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, for Griffin, Ga.; J. M. Gorman, for Walla Walla, W. T.; John Beatty, for Nevada, Iowa.

Revenue Marine Service—J. G. Barker, Rhode Island, to be captain in the Revenue Marine Service; Geo. Williams, J. W. Congdon, W. H. Roberts, and Geo. H. Gooding, to be second lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service; Edmund C. Choits, John H. Little, A. P. R. Marks, C. Hunter, David A. Hall, Francis Tuttle, Walter S. Howland, and Frank H. Newcomet, to be third lieutenants in the Revenue Marine Service.

Miscellaneous—Jno. F. Dezendorf, to be appraiser of merchandise, Norfolk, Va.; E. C. Sterling, to be clerk of Assay Office, Boise City, Idaho.

Army—Major Eugene A. Carr, to be lieutenant-colonel; Geo. A. Gordon, late major in the Fourth Cavalry, to be major in the Fifth Cavalry. First lieutenants to be captains—H. H. Humphreys, Wm. M. Van Horn, Charles S. Ilsley, Myles Moylan, H. W. Wessells, Jr., Jno. R. Myrick, and Jas. R. Kelly. A number of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants.

Navy—Commodore Alexander M. Pennock to be rear-admiral, vice Joseph Lanman, retired; Commodore John L. Worden to be rear-admiral, vice James A. Winslow, retired; Commodore George F. Emmons to be rear-admiral, vice J. F. Greene, retired. Captains Robert H. Wyman, George P. Balch, Thomas H. Stevens, F. A. Parker, and John Guest, to be commodores, and promotions in all the lower grades to fill vacancies caused by the foregoing promotions.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Greene to be continued in command of the North Atlantic squadron; also, a number of promotions of assistant engineers and pay inspectors in the navy, and lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate also in executive session to-day, rejected the nomination of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Commander Daniel L. Braine has been ordered to the command of the Juniata. Chief Engineer William H. King has been ordered on duty as store-keeper of the Steam Engineering Department at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut. George W. Delong has been detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Juniata.

The President, to-day, signed the act to authorize the President to appoint Frederick E. Upton, of Bath, Me., a master in the navy of the United States; also, an act for the relief of T. H. Holderous, owner of the British ship Duke of Edinburgh.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$4,743,608
Coin, including coin certificates, $24,801,000	64,347,242
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	30,300,000

A CURIOUS FRAUD.

Letters sent to the Internal Revenue office from North Carolina, show that some parties in that State are engaged in the business of falsely representing themselves to be in authority as revenue officials, even to the extent of issuing bogus commissions and letters of instructions to people unwary enough to be their dupes. A letter from one of these illegally created officers was received to-day, the writer inclosing his commission, which is filled in a printed blank, with sheet and envelope both stamped, "Internal Revenue Office, Washington." The writer had been made a secret superintendent by James Woodward, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and writes here to know when his pay, which was fixed in his commission at $1,500 a year, would commence. The department returns the commission to the sender with the information that it is worthless, and that there is no such person as James Woodward, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is evident from the printed headings to the documents used in this business that a system of fraud, to be practiced upon people who are not acquainted with official forms or persons, had been inaugurated in North Carolina, and it may extend to other parts of the South.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATIONS BILL.

The bill reported from the House Committee on Commerce, by Representative Lynch, and passed to-day, for establishing life-saving stations, embraces the whole coast line, from the eastern extremity of Maine to the Capes of Virginia and North Carolina, and authorizes a survey of the whole sea and lake coast of the United States, with a view to the extension of the system to all the dangerous coasts of the country.

ALBANY.

Business in the Assembly—The New-York Charter—A Few of the Changes Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Both Senate and Assembly met this evening, but after short sessions adjourned without having transacted any important business. In the Assembly three general orders were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, one being an act to extend the term of the Commission of Appeals, passed in the Senate last week. The calendar of the Assembly is now almost entirely clear, and it is the intention to keep it as near as possible in this condition, and thus enable that body to be always up to its work. If this is successful, as there is no reason to suppose it will not be, there will be no necessity to make the New-York Charter a special order, as it will be reached very soon after it is reported from the committee in general order. When it will be so reported is not yet positively determined, but it will probably be on Thursday or Friday of this week. The Committees of the Senate and Assembly on Cities give another hearing on the charter to-morrow afternoon, which, it is understood, is to be final. The majority of the committees are of opinion that all the parties entitled to be heard have now had ample opportunity to express their opinions, and that nothing can be gained by further delay. There is no chance whatever that Nathaniel Sands can repeat any of his little games, and if his bogus Citizens' Association appears here it will meet with scant courtesy and no consideration. There is a growing disposition to amend the charter in some important particulars, and it is possibly that, as it comes from the committee, it will legislate all the present incumbents out of office, and make a change in the appointing power. Upon the latter point there is some disposition to return to the provisions of the charter of 1830, which gave the power of appointment to the Common Council, with a veto in the Mayor, which could be overcome by a majority vote of those elected to the Common Council. As there is no intention to permit the continuance of the Assistant Aldermen, if this principle of 1830 should be adopted, it would give the power mentioned to the Aldermen. Another plan which is proposed is to give the power of appointment to the Mayor and Aldermen jointly, each having one vote, and a majority being necessary to a choice. The repugnance to the idea of giving the Mayor the power of appointing heads of departments without confirmation by the Aldermen seems to be based upon the fact that such power was never vested in the Mayor until it was given under the Tweed charter of 1870, and the evil results which followed have made the system unpopular. There are now very few, if any, advocates of this measure among the members of the Legislature, and it appears certain that in some way the Mayor and Aldermen will be joined in making appointments. The provision of the charter, as presented, giving this power to the Mayor, and the President of the Aldermen, in case of the nominations of the Mayor not being confirmed, will probably be omitted, as it is felt that at some future time it might lead to a dead-lock, and result in great damage to the City. There is a settled conviction that in some way the appointments must be made absolute, and not left to a contingency so uncertain as the disagreement of two officials. The charter is now beginning to attract attention to the exclusion of everything, and a large number of New-Yorkers will be here to-morrow to attend the hearing before the committee. Among those here to-night are Hon. Abraham Lent, John I. Davenport, James W. Farr, and others. It is supposed that the Committee of Seventy will be as fully represented as on Wednesday last, and that whoever appears in behalf of the committee will be prepared to present their views at length.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

At the session of the Constitutional Commission today, Mr. Silliman, from the Committee on Suffrage and Bribery, reported an amendment making the State Constitution conform to the amendment to the Federal Constitution; and also a provision, making the payment of money to voters and the acceptance of money for voting the subject of challenge at the polls.

Mr. McIntosh presented a minority report on the formation of the Legislature, dividing the State into eight senatorial districts, four from each district, one-fourth to go out each year, making the term of Senators four years, at a compensation of $1,500; the Assembly to consist of 128 members, elected by the districts annually, at a compensation of $1,000 per year; a Superintendent of State Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, removable on charges the same as Sheriffs.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up in considering the report on State officers. It was determined that the Controller should be elected by the people at the same time as the Governor and for the same term, with a salary of $6,000 per year; that the Governor should appoint the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Engineer.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

The President presented the annual report of the New-York Orphan Asylum.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce presented a petition for the establishment of a nautical school in New-York.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MEADE.

Mr. Palmer presented a petition of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, asking for an appropriation to aid in erecting an equestrian statue of the late Gen. Meade, on the famous battle-ground at Gettysburg. The petition was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Palmer—To amend the laws relative to the issuing of town bonds to aid in the construction of railroads.

By Mr. McGowan—To authorize an extension of time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of the State, to the 15th of March, 1873. The act provides for exempting the real estate for the Home for Incurables in Westchester County from taxation, and authorizes the City of Rome to borrow $35,000 to complete the water-works.

Also, relative to the detention of witnesses.

These bills were all progressed to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Weed—For the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain. It provides for the improvement of the Hudson River to Fort Edward, and for making a ship canal from there to Whitehall, thirty miles distant, so that vessels of 1,000 tons burden can pass from Lake Champlain to the Hudson. It is claimed that by the time this canal and river improvement is completed, should the Legislature authorize the work, the Canadian canals will be enlarged, and the Conghwawaga Canal will be built, so that steam vessels of 1,000 tons can pass from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and the lakes, to the cities of Troy, Albany, and New-York without breaking bulk, and in six days shorter time than is now required. The entire estimated costs are from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

By Mr. Husted—Providing for a new State Prison, and for the removal of Sing Sing Prison.

By Mr. Deering—For the improvement of the streets in New-York City north of Fifty-ninth-street. It provides for a salaried commission to open all such streets.

By Mr. Watt—Fixing the compensation of the Auditor of Kings County. It provides that on and after the 1st day of January, 1873, his salary shall be $5,000 per annum.

By Mr. Hillyer—Relative to the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. It provides that when George W. Jewett, Washington Hayes, Anning Smith, John Decker, and John H. Vanclief shall organize they shall be known as the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company, having a capital stock of $40,000 with power to increase it to $75,000.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Extending the time for the collection of taxes throughout the State till the 15th of March.

Extending the term of office of a Commissioner of Appeals, and fixing his salary.

Adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Ames Again to Appear Before the Poland Committee—Slander on the Memory of Thaddeus Stevens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Poland Committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and it is their expectation to conclude the investigation. But this is somewhat doubtful. A great variety of reports are in circulation to-night as to further developments, which it is said Mr. Ames will make to-morrow in regard to Messrs. Colfax, Patterson, and Garfield. He has obtained another receipt, given by Mr. Patterson, which is said to be broader and more explicit than either of the others. That memorandum-book is also said to be on the way here, and if it comes will probably be put in evidence. The Dubuque and Sioux City matter will probably be cleared up at to-morrow's session. Mr. Job Stevenson was summoned to-day to tell what he knows about it, and Speaker Blaine will doubtless also be asked to tell what he knows. Some pretty plain talk is expected as a consequence.

In the Wilson Committee the time was occupied with further testimony from Mr. Alley. It was elicited from him that the Union Pacific direction spent, in 1864-5, $465,000 for certain purposes, much of which he was told went to newspaper men, but he knew no particulars. He was also forced to bring out a mere hearsay statement of Dr. Durant, who, Mr. Alley said, told him that $80,000 was paid to the late Thaddeus Stevens for the substitution of the road's first mortgage lien for the Government lien in 1864. But Mr. Alley promptly added that he never gave any credence to this statement. Mr. Stevens is in his grave, and it seems cowardly and cruel to drag forth such statements on such a flimsy basis. The committee is not doing itself credit in matters of this character.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Bill to Legalize Murder—Growing Feeling in Favor of Repudiation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27.—The Amnesty bill, referred to in THE TIMES of Saturday, passed a second reading in the Senate to-day by a strict party vote. The Republican Senators denounced the proposition as infamous, and intended to legalize murder. The hypocrisy of including the Union League in the bill was thoroughly exposed by Senator Harris, of this city. He referred to the fact that the late Horace Greeley was one of the founders of the league; was a member when he died, and that he had been the candidate for the Presidency of the party which now proposes to extend amnesty to members of that organization for alleged crimes. An attempt was made to have murder stricken from the bill, without success. It has come to light that the murderers of Wyatt Outlaw are the mainsprings of the project. Money was made up in Alamance County, the home of Outlaw, and a lawyer was feed to draft the bill and lobby it through. The bill comes up again in the Senate to-morrow on the final reading. The *Era* of to-day contains a communication written by a prominent lawyer, taking the position that the bill referred to is a violation of those principles of natural law upon which organic society is founded, and in subordination to which the State constitution was framed, in that it removes the restraints from the commission of crime which the fear of punishment imposes, and in so far as it does this is a license to evil-doers. The communication further takes the position that in view of these facts, it is the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to refuse, in case the bill passes both houses, to ratify it. The Legislature will hardly adjourn before the middle of March, and the great questions of the State will probably not be touched, while repudiation grows stronger every day.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Medical Testimony—Evidence as to the Character of the Accused.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—In the Wharton trial, to-day, the cross-examination of Dr. Reese, of Philadelphia, as chemical and medical expert, was concluded. This witness corrected some of his testimony on Saturday, in regard to the symptoms of poisoning by prussic acid, admitting that he was in error on Saturday.

Dr. Josiah Simpson, United States Army, and Dr. Abraham Claude, of Annapolis, were next examined as medical experts. The latter, on hypothetical questions, stated that the symptoms of Van Ness were, in his opinion, inconclusive evidence of the administration of poison. They were consistent with an unusual yet well-recognized form of natural disease. Van Ness' disorder might be attributed to emotional susceptibility. Finally, as Van Ness had an attack of rheumatism in 1866, his disorder might have been a recurrence of that attack, and was what was medically designated rheumatism.

By the agreement of counsel the evidence of about twenty witnesses in regard to the good character of the accused, given at the Wharton-Ketchum trial, was then read, among which was that of Gen. Hancock, United States Army; Col. Brantz Mayer, United States Army; Rev. Dr. Leeds, Prof. James C. Welling, President of Columbian College, District of Columbia, and others.

The Court then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Robert B. Cranston, of Rhode Island.

Hon. Robert B. Cranston, of Newport, R. I., died, yesterday, in that place, at the age of eighty-one years. He represented the Eastern District of Rhode Island in the House of Representatives, at Washington, from 1837 to 1843 and from 1847 to 1849, and was also at one time Postmaster of this city. He served in both houses of the Rhode Island Legislature, and was once elected Mayor of Newport, and afterwards Sheriff of Newport County. The deceased leaves $75,000 to those poor people "who are too honest to steal and too proud to beg," as is worded in his will, in his native City of Newport.

More Corrections Respecting the Loss of Life in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Jan. 22.

We learn from Hon. Mr. Brandt, who returned from New-Ulm Monday evening, that the reports of the death of fifteen persons by freezing, in the vicinity of New-Ulm, are false. It is positively know that not a person perished in the storm within a radius of ten miles of that village. The report that a school-boy perished in the outskirts of the village on that terrible day is also false. Instead of seventeen coffins being taken out of town immediately after the storm, to be used in interring the remains of those who had succumbed to the fury of the tempest, only two were required, and they were taken to Golden Gate, which place is about fourteen miles distant from New-Ulm. In Nicollet County one man only was frozen to death—three was the number first reported. There is no reasonable doubt but that the first reports were greatly exaggerated.

A Fearful Struggle Between Two Men Ending Fatally to Both.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—On Friday, at Piney Branch Station, Rock Castle County, on the Knoxville Branch Railroad, George W. Murray quarreled with Walker Bledsoe. Bledsoe's step-father, Lee Arnold, accosted Murray about it, a few minutes later, when Murray drew a pistol, but threw it down, and the two commenced fighting. Finding Arnold overpowering him, Murray reached for his pistol, and shot his adversary through the stomach. Arnold sprang up, seized a hand-spike, and literally beat out Murray's brains with it, killing him instantly. Arnold still lingers, but his physicians say he cannot live. Both men were married and have families.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Sunday night over Northern Florida has rapidly moved North-eastward, preceded by brisk and high winds along the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, and is now central east of New-England. Fresh north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and snow are now prevailing over New-England. Light to fresh north-westerly and south-westerly winds and generally clear weather over the Middle States. Rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather from the North-west eastward over the upper-lake region, and south-eastward over the Ohio Valley to the South Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England and Middle States, rising barometer, decided fall of the temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and clear weather, excepting, possibly, areas of light snow; for the lower-lake region from Kansas, Missouri, and the Ohio Valley to Minnesota, the upper lakes, and Lake Erie high and rising barometer, low and falling temperature, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear and very cold weather; from the Ohio Valley to the South Atlantic coast rising barometer, low temperature, fresh and possibly brisk northerly to north-westerly winds, and generally clear weather. The midnight telegraphic reports from the Gulf States, and a portion of those from Georgia, Tennessee, Lower Michigan, and the extreme North-west, have not been received.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather at Virginia City, Nevada, is warm and pleasant.

Luther Tucker, editor and proprietor of the *Cultivator & Country Gentleman*, died in Albany on Sunday.

The report of the Attorney-General is very nearly completed, and will be sent to Congress in a short time.

B. W. Norris, ex-member of Congress from the Third Alabama District, died in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday morning.

The first regular passenger-train over the Dakota Southern Railroad arrived at Yankton, Dakota, from Sioux City, yesterday.

Sandford Brand was killed at Pittston, Me., yesterday, and his brother badly injured, by a pile of edgings falling upon them.

The American brig Sarah and Emma, Carter, master, cleared from Richmond, Va., yesterday, for Rio Janeiro, with 2,536 barrels of flour.

Daniel Graves, at Laconia, N. H., yesterday, had an arm drawn into the picker in a mill and cut off at the shoulder. He will probably die.

W. J. Cook, of the firm of W. J. Cook & Co., grocers, of Albany, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday, while laboring under aberration of mind.

A large fire occurred in the town of Kingstree, S. C., yesterday morning, and destroyed stores and dwellings to the value of $50,000, about one-fourth of which were insured.

A fire at Madison, Ind., yesterday morning, destroyed the Walnut-street brewery, owned by John Butz. Loss $35,000; no insurance. The employes sleeping in the building barely escaped with their lives.

Jeremiah Wheeler, an old gentleman between seventy and eighty years, hung himself, yesterday afternoon, in the barn of his son-in-law, J. A. Brigham, in Hanover-street, Manchester, N. H. No cause is assigned.

At the annual meeting of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, yesterday, Hon. John H Clifford, of New-Bedford, was chosen director, and afterward chosen President by the Board.

Samuel Chichester, one of New-York's oldest chair-dealers, died at Phœnicia, Ulster County, on Sunday, aged seventy-two years. The funeral will take place in Poughkeepsie at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Edmund Gay, alias George Wilson, a Canadian, was arrested in Philadelphia, yesterday, charged with committing forgeries in Quebec amounting to $15,000. He was taken to Quebec last night under a requisition.

The Governor of Arkansas has issued a proclamation ordering an election for March 3, at which the pending amendment, doing away with the disfranchising clause of the Constitution, shall be submitted to the people for ratification.

John Hunt, colored, yesterday, at Cairo, Ill., placed the butt of his rifle on the ground, with the muzzle leaning against his breast, when his powder-horn fell on the hammer in such a manner as to discharge the weapon, killing him instantly.

A Manila paper-mill, near Westfield, Mass., owned by the Pultz & Walkley Paper Bag Manufacturing Company, of Plantsville, Conn., was burned on Sunday evening. Loss, $20,000; insured for $14,000. The stock was partly saved.

In Port Jervis, private watchman Burton, on Sunday afternoon arrested three of a gang of burglars who had committed four robberies in that place. A large amount of the stolen property was found at the residence of M. W. Wood, one of the gang.

Magnus Dro and Lewis J. Dimock were each sentenced, yesterday, in Worcester, Mass., to seven years at hard labor in the State Prison, with two days' solitary confinement, on two indictments for burglary. George Williams, similarly charged, was sentenced for five years.

A convention for the formation of a Maine State Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in Augusta on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29. The call has been largely signed by prominent citizens of several cities in the State, and the indications are the convention will be a large one.

Senator Blair appeared in his seat in the Senate yesterday, for the first time in over a month. He was warmly greeted by his fellow Senators, to whom he was compelled to give his left hand, his right arm and hand being entirely useless, owing to a paralytic stroke which he received some time ago.

The proposition made by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New-York, to the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise their case, which was rejected, has again been brought to the attention of Mr. Boutwell, but in more favorable terms to the Government, and will, it is thought, be accepted.

The action of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday in the rejection of several bills before them providing for refunding the cotton tax, has demoralized the large lobby, which has been endeavoring to secure a favorable report from that Committee. The Committee took no action upon Mr. Beck's bill.

Every furnace in the Eureka Mining District, Nevada, has suspended work on account of the epizootic, and also every mine but two, and these only employ a small force prospecting. Notwithstanding the prevalance of the disease no fatal cases have occurred. The freighting between the railroad and points in Eastern and Southern Nevada is confined to ox-teams.

Two coaches of the Eastern day express-train on the Michigan Central Railroad, were thrown from the track at Chelsea, Mich., on Saturday evening. Several passengers were injured, including Mr. Capreal, of Toronto, who was cut about the face and head, and Mr. Bradley, of New-York, who had his ribs broken. The accident was caused by a broken brake dropping down under a coach.

A young married man, twenty-three years of age, named Frank C. Martin, respectably connected, and a resident of Saratoga, N. Y., was found dead in his bed, in that place, yesterday morning. An inquest held resulted in a verdict of suicide by the use of laudanum. Martin had been married about a year, but was dissipated in his habits. His wife was obliged to leave the house Thursday, on account of her husband ill-treating her.

A fire at Lapeer, Mich., on Sunday morning, destroyed the drug-store of Vincent & Carey with its contents; also, the American express and Western Union telegraph offices, with a large amount of express goods; the jewelry-store of D. W. Hinman, and the drug-store of Cannon & Bristol. The stocks of the last two mentioned stores were mostly removed. The loss is $20,000, and the insurance $7,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The large two-story building on the grounds of the Worcester West Agricultural Society, at Barre, Mass., was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was owned by the Society, and was valued at $4,000; insured for $3,000. The contents consisted of hats placed there for storage by various parties. Messrs. Moore, Smith & Co., of Boston, lose $3,600; Mr. Powers, of Greenwich, $1,600, and other parties smaller amounts. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the Selectmen have offered $500 reward for his apprehension.

FOREIGN NEWS:

Wreck on the French Coast—All Hands Lost—Remains of the Cotton Famine Fund Disposed of.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says a vessel, supposed to be British, went ashore last night on the coast near that city, and this morning appears to have broken into three pieces. All on board are probably lost.

A meeting of the trustees of the fund raised for the relief of the operatives during the cotton famine was held at Manchester last night. The amount on hand was reported to be $620,000. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution that the fund be applied to the foundation of a hospital for convalescents. The resolution was adopted.

Proposed Neutrality of Afghanistan—The Khivan War.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The latest report with reference to the Anglo-Russian troubles in Central Asia, is to the effect that Russia has made a proposal establishing a neutral zone and guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas is about to proceed to Jurched, in order to participate in the Khivan expedition.

The Commercial Treaty Between England and France.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—President Thiers will to-morrow sign the new Treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain.

Illness of the Spanish Minister of War.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The Minister of War is ill and confined to his bed.

The report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery and other reforms in Porto Rico will be read to-morrow in the Lower House of the Cortes.

Slight Eruptions from Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Jan. 27.—There have been slight eruptions from Mount Vesuvius the past few days. No damage has been done, but the residents of the villages at the foot of the volcano, who suffered so severely from the last eruption, are greatly alarmed.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Report of the Citizens' Commission on its Cause and Management.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—The Commission, consisting of five citizens, appointed under an order of the City Council to investigate the cause of the great fire and its management, have made a lengthy report, but giving few facts not previously published and commented upon.

The Commission find that the uncontrolled spread of the conflagration from the first building through the great district swept by the flames was principally owing to the delay of the apparatus in arriving, owing to the horse distemper, and to the generally faulty construction of the buildings, and especially to the exposure of timber to the flames at a height which could not be reached by water, an exposure which would deserve condemnation even at a lower level. The dangers arising from this mode of building were greatly aggravated by the narrowness of the streets and by the great height of the buildings. This danger had been foreseen, and our calamity foretold both here and abroad. There is a sad interest in the statements of our State Insurance Commissioner, who tells us that just before the fire the English underwriters spoke to him at Liverpool and London of the probable fate of Franklin-street, Winthrop-square, and their surroundings, and proposed to cancel their policies and to cease insuring in our city. The efforts of the firemen were greatly impeded by the want of water, especially in Summer-street. The insufficient supply of water was felt at the outset, and was, without doubt, one cause of the conflagration. The Commission find that there was a lack of proper fuel, and that broken boxes and other wood had to be substituted for coal. The Chief Engineer and the entire Fire Department are warmly praised.

In regard to the use of gunpowder, the Commission say: "There is a conflict of testimony as to the balance of good or evil arising from the use of gunpowder on Nov. 9 and 10. It is less necessary to strike that balance accurately, because all witnesses agree, and all sane people will agree, that explosives never should be used again as they were at that time, and that, if used at all, we should be prepared to employ them skillfully, carefully, and by a fixed plan. The Board of Engineers were opposed to the use of powder, and, therefore, no provision had been made for such an emergency. When it was at last decided to use powder, it was done by the Chief Engineer giving written authority to several public-spirited gentlemen to remove their goods and demolish the buildings. Each man was left to act as he pleased. The Chief Engineer now heartily condemns his error in this report, and we agree with him. The course actually pursued was objectionable not because it was illegal, but because it was dangerous and inefficient."

Among the recommendations of the Commission are, that dynamite should be the explosive substance used because of its great force, and the fact that it can be safely transported during a fire, and that a quantity should be kept on hand, and a portion of the department instructed in its use; that the law regarding explosives should be revised; that more engines should be purchased for Boston; that the city have a better distribution of water; the supply of fuel for steamers should be methodical; that bridges be supplied for the protection of hose; that the Committee on Fire Department have larger jurisdiction; that the office of Fire Inspector be created; that the Building act be carefully revised, especially that elevators in warehouses be forbidden, unless having self-closing hatchways; that proper sliding valves be placed on gas mains; that fire-extinguishers and hand-hose be generally used.

UTAH.

The Conflict Between The Federal and Local Courts—Miscellaneous.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 27.—The conflict of authority between the Federal and local Courts is evidently approaching a crisis. United States Judge Hawley reiterates his former decision, that the Probate Courts of the Territory have no chancery or common law jurisdiction, civil or criminal. In the great cattle case he gave the prisoners writs of habeas corpus, but holds them as a committing magistrate.

The Mormon officials still threaten and defy the process of the United States Courts. It is thought that Judge Hawley will cause the arrest of some of the Probate Judges for contempt.

All the principal members of the Bar of Salt Lake are joining in a memorial to President Grant for such legislation as will enable courts instituted by organic acts to perform their duties. Unless something is done speedily, much injury to the interests of the Territory is anticipated, particularly in civil cases. Great hope of relief is entertained from the bill of Senator Logan. It is thought its passage will settle all difficulties.

The Florida Senatorship.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 27.—The Senatorial contest still continues, both Houses balloting daily without result. Public interests are suffering, and all legislation is blocked until the contest is decided. Gen. Henry S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium under President Johnson, and recalled by Gen. Grant, is working actively, but it is not probable he can be elected.

The Will of the Late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis died possessed of property in her own right estimated at $250,000. By the will of her brother, the late William H. Boardman, she inherited about $800,000. In her will, the deceased gives the Female Orphan Asylum $2,500; also, $2,500 each to the National Sailors' Home, at Quincy, Mass., and to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Provision is made for the payment of $5,000 for the benefit of the soldiers who served in the late war whenever any institution is organized for their benefit. An annuity of $600 is given to each of her servants.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

Testimony of Samuel J. Tilden—A Spirited Scene Between Witness and Counsel.

The trial of William M. Tweed was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The examination of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden with reference to the results of his investigation of the books of the Broadway Bank, was resumed, and lasted the entire day. His testimony simply set forth the deposits in the bank of the Garvey, Ingersoll, and Keyser accounts, the deductions from these warrants of large percentages payable to somebody, and the deposit on the same day of similar amounts to Tweed and his associates. A comparison of the amount of Garvey's claim with the amount deposited to the credit of Tweed, as stated, showed that the latter represented sixty-six per cent. and a fraction of the whole, thus corroborating Garvey's own testimony relative to the percentage deducted from his warrants. The details of the evidence were very dry and uninteresting, and the proceedings were alone enlivened by a very sharp passage at arms between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Field, in which personalities were strongly indulged in. The case, as usual, was conducted on each side by the same counsel.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's examination was resumed by Mr. Peckham: Q.—Look at warrant No. 3,506 to the order of Andrew J. Garvey to the amount of $48,869 53, and warrant No. 3,507, amounting to $49,491 75, and indorsed by Ingersoll & Co. A.—I find similar items to the credit of Ingersoll & Co. as deposited by them on the same day; I find on the same day a debit to Ingersoll & Co. of $127,170 93. On the same day there is a debit to Woodward of $35,849 35. On the same day there is a credit for that exact amount to Mr. Tweed's account. Warrant No. 3,783 is for $42,224 93—a Keyser warrant which appears directly in Woodward's account. There is a debit that day to Woodward's account of $26,569 98, which amount appears as a credit on Mr. Tweed's account. Warrant No. 3,789 is a Garvey warrant for $72,075 06, appearing to his credit. He is debited that day with $47,744 68, which appears on Woodward's account. On the same day Ingersoll's account is debited with $21,963 81, which sum appears as a credit to Woodward. The same day there is a debit to Woodward's account of $17,378 85, which amount appears in Mr. Tweed's account as a credit. Garvey warrant, No. 3,193, appears as a deposit in Ingersoll's account for $66,118 31. There are other deposits of that day to Ingersoll & Co. They are debited with $121,471 87, which sum appears as a credit in Woodward's account. Woodward is debited with $45,145 51, a sum which appears on that date credited to Mr. Tweed. Warrant No. 3,801 is a Garvey warrant, indorsed to Ingersoll & Co., for $67,068 89; and warrant 3,804 is a Keyser warrant, indorsed to the same firm for $53,665 06; they both appear in Ingersoll & Co.'s bank account; that day Ingersoll & Co. are debited with $65,731 21, $[illegible] 90 and $6,468 45, amounts appearing on Woodward's account on the credit side; Mr. Woodward's account of that day shows debits for $51,987 76 and $4,613 79, sums which appear as credits on Mr. Tweed's account.

The examination of Mr. Tilden was temporarily suspended to re-examine Mr. Smith with reference to the meaning of entries on the debit cash-book. He said that they showed whether a check on their bank was paid over the counter by the paying teller, or a check received from a customer of the bank by the receiving teller as a deposit presumably for some other customer's account. He went over a number of items already named, and declared them to be checks of Woodward deposited with the receiving teller without any equivalent items paid by the paying teller. He also said he examined the deposit tickets with Mr. Tilden.

To Mr. Field—I did not receive the deposits myself, but my assistant handed them to me. I do not know but that the deposit tickets were forged before they came to me. I saw the checks, but did not know the signatures on them; that was the teller's business. No complaint was ever made to me of a forgery.

Mr. Tilden, on resuming, said: The sum total of Mr. Tweed's deposits in the Broadway Bank from May 6 to Sept. 1, 1870, according to the books and deposits, are——

Mr. Field objected, as relating to the contents of unproduced papers, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Tilden—I can only say that my results were derived from the deposit tickets, and I then verified them by the ledger. I have a statement of my own of Mr. Tweed's deposits for the whole year, and have separated Mr. Tweed's account for that period. Every deposit ticket has been compared by me with the aggregate entry in the ledger. It has been carefully revised by Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhodes. It makes the aggregate of Mr. Tweed's deposits for that period $1,265,453 32. Of this the portion corresponding to Mr. Woodward's debits is $932,858 [illegible]. [Mr. Tilden specified the deposits to Tweed's account.] Subtracting the four items which were not proved in my previous examination, the Woodward credits to Mr. Tweed are $871,565 17. The total deposits to Mr. Woodward's account for the same period are $3,639,618 30. The sum total of his deposits corresponding directly to County liability warrants is $1,032,750 56. The amount corresponding to debits on Ingersoll & Co.'s account is $1,817,476 49; the amount corresponding to debits on Garvey's account is $731,871 61. The total transferred from County liabilities is $2,582,098 06. The other items are $1[illegible] I believe one item in that of $6,190 45 is a warrant, but I don't know.

Q.—What were the total deposits of Ingersoll & Co. for that time? A.—I have made no such statement for that time, but I notice a book-keeper's footing giving them on the first date a balance of $10,500. Garvey's credits in the Broadway Bank, for the same time, are not balanced at the beginning of the period; his deposits were, in round numbers, $1,478,000; of this the deposits of warrants were $1,177,418 72.

A large number of warrants, not the foundation of any count of the indictment, but issued under the Board of Audit warrants, some of them forming part of a day's deposits, running into Woodward's credits of the same day, and necessary to its explanation, were offered in evidence.

Mr. Graham objected. He said the only pertinency of the evidence was to show independent crimes not connected by any relation of consequence with those charged in the indictment, and that this was virtually evidence as to the character of the defendant to raise a presumption of his criminality in opposition to the well-established rules of law. In other words, though he was tried only for fifty out of 190 alleged offences, yet he could be convicted on the other 135, and retried on any or all of them upon a new indictment.

The Court permitted the offer, and the entries in the County liabilities, the record of vouchers, Mr. Tilden's schedule of warrants, &c., were received in evidence.

Q.—What proportion do Mr. Tweed's receipts bear as to Garvey's accounts? A.—About sixty-six per cent. and a fraction. Whenever that item appears with a percentage, there appears, also, in Woodward's account on the debit side an entry that amounts to about twenty-four per cent., and on the credit side of Tweed's account a like sum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—I am not counsel in this case. I was counsel in the proceedings in Albany, and swore to an affidavit upon which Tweed was arrested and held in bail to the amount of $1,000,000. I argued the matter in the court, associated with Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Peckham. I did not attend before the Grand Jury as counsel in reference to these suits. I did attend there as witness, and never saw Mr. O'Conor while I was there. I did not advise the Grand Jury, and when asked to do so declined.

Q.—Have not you and Mr. Tweed been in a state of the most violent political antagonism for many years? A.—We have not sympathized with each other very much. [Great laughter.] I have no malice against Mr. Tweed.

Q.—You were with the Young Democracy? A.—I had very little to do with it. I was not in that contest except so far as to have two conferences on the subject of the City charter. I went to Albany and made a speech against the present charter. Tweed presided at a meeting of the Senate Committee, and I made an argument against it.

Q.—That was a very violent political contest? A.—There was no violence on my part.

Q.—Was it on the part of the side to which you were attached? A.—I was not on that side. I had it on my own hook.

Q.—Then your hook was the other side? A.—My hook was my own independent personal hook. [Great laughter.]

Q.—Then your going into these accounts was on your own personal hook? A.—Yes. I came to examine the books of the bank in this way: Keyser alleged that his indorsement on the back of these warrants was false, and Controller Green requested me to investigate them.

Q.—How did you get the books of the bank? A.—There was a struggle at that moment going on to oust the Controller.

Mr. Field—Was that struggle carried on in the bank?

Mr. Tilden—Counsel wants to brow-beat me at every opportunity.

Mr. Field—You don't mean that, Mr. Tilden?

Mr. Tilden—I do, Sir. I consider your conduct insolent and indecent. I went over to the bank and told them I wanted to investigate this subject. I don't remember whether I carried the Keyser warrants in my hand or not. Of course, as E. A. W. was written on the back of the warrants in pencil, I looked at Woodward's account. I asked for the accounts without having any legal process, but they kindly offered them for my inspection.

Q.—Were you a member of the last Legislature? A.—I was. I remember having several conversations with Mr. Alvord in reference to the charter.

Q.—Do you remember that when you urged on Alvord the passage of the particular bill you introduced he said it was unconstitutional, and do you remember what your reply was? A.—I understood from Mr. Alvord he was in favor of the bill, and at a later time he told me [illegible] was.

Q.—Do you remember your reply to the [illegible] of the Attorney-General? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was your reply that, no matter whether it was unconstitutional or not, before it would be declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals Tweed would be convicted and imprisoned? A.—No such remark was ever made by me, or in my presence.

Q.—Was it said "If the bill is passed it will disgrace Tweed?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In this deposit of Ingersoll's of May 6, do you mean anything more than that sum appears credited to Ingersoll at that time? A.—I mean that amount does appear to the credit of Ingersoll, at the date it appears to have been deposited. It appears by the books of the bank it is deposited ——

[Mr. Taylor, an employe of the bank, here pointed out something to Mr. Tilden on the books of the bank.]

Mr. Field—Mr. Taylor, you must not interfere.

Mr. Tilden—It is a piece of indecent impertinence for you to make that remark.

Mr. Graham—Mr. Field declines, in words, to annoy the witness, and I must vindicate him.

Judge Davis—Mr. Field is of age, and is able to vindicate himself.

Mr. Graham—He would not use that language to me without being spoken to precisely as he deserves.

Mr. Field—I am sure he errs from ill-health or old age.

Mr. Tilden—I have a right to do it. This thing is done only with the intention to annoy me.

Mr. Field—If it is persisted in once more, I shall answer in a way that is not agreeable.

Judge Davis held that Mr. Taylor merely helped Mr. Tilden by bringing him the book, without any intention to interfere with his evidence, and he then adjourned the court to this morning.

THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

The Latest Developments—Coal Tonnage of Several Companies.

The coal combination still forms a topic of discussion among the coal dealers of this City. The agents of the collieries who have refused to join the bull clique have received communications from the managers of the Reading Railroad stating that all the facilities formerly afforded to mine-owners, including transportation, wharf room, &c., will still be given. It is, however, asserted that independent operators will soon experience great difficulty in "moving" their coal, in consequence of high tolls, scarcity of rolling stock, and other impediments which will be thrown in their way. The Philadelphia and Reading Company have engaged in the iron business, and several furnaces have already been established in Eastern Pennsylvania, along the line of the Reading Railroad. The directors of the road, it is reported, have offered to build furnaces upon the ore-beds, if the owners contribute two-thirds of the necessary capital, and the offer has been accepted by numerous persons, who will soon begin mining and smelting operations.

This plan embraces the control of the whole iron interest of Eastern Pennsylvania, and it is feared that after these furnaces are in working order the tolls on iron shipped over the Reading Railroad will be raised to such a high figure as to compel the owners of furnaces to sell at a sacrifice to the railway company. It is stated that appeals will soon be made to the people of Pennsylvania, calling for the election of members to the next Legislature pledged to vote for the repeal of the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which, it is claimed, was smuggled through the Assembly on the last day of the session, under the name of a bill to create the "Laurel Run Improvement Company."

Mr. Quintard denies that it is the intention of the Reading Railroad to seize the entire iron trade of Eastern Pennsylvania. It is to the interests of the road, he says, that the business should be fostered, and all who have accepted the offer of the company to build furnaces have received satisfactory assurances that facilities of every kind will be afforded for developing the iron trade of that part of the State.

The following is the scale adopted by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as compared with the prices at the beginning of the year:

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
Furnace (lump)	$4 30	$4 60
Steamer (lump)	4 40	4 70
Grate	4 50	4 80
Egg	4 75	5 05
Stove	5 20	5 50
Chestnut	4 30	4 60

The above prices are for coal deliverable on board vessels at Weehawken, and show a general increase of thirty cents a ton.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, in an article on the coal trade, says:

"The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending on the 18th inst., and for the year to the same date, compared with same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading Railroad	75,975	492,062	503,993	Dec. 11,930
Schuylkill Nav'gn	....	6,594	13,355	Dec. 6,761
Lehigh Valley	62,306	370,214	437,621	Dec. 67,407
Del., Lack. & West.	52,488	124,566	167,117	Dec. 42,551
Shamokin	11,131	26,546	15,955	Inc. 10,591
Cent. New-Jersey	44,653	95,918	73,456	Inc. 22,451
Leh. Navigation	15,440	31,912	20,466	Inc. 11,446
Penn. Coal Co.	17,030	41,384	42,525	Dec. 2,141
Del. & Hudson	52,655	121,988	151,732	Dec. 29,744
Hunt. & B. Top	7,957	25,281	17,942	Inc. 7,339
Penn. & N. Y. R.	15,594	103,045	99,226	Inc. 3,819

There are some few other sources of small supplies of coal, which, added to the above tonnage of the leading carrying companies, swells the total anthracite tonnage of the week to 248,634 tons, and for the coal year to 971,247 tons, against 1,079,160 tons to corresponding time last year—being a decrease of 107,913 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 39,852 tons, and for the year 57,173 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 288,486 tons, and for the year, 1,028,420, being a decrease as against production to same time last year of 100,509 tons. The retail trade in this city, and in fact in all cities reached by rail, is fairly active, and a small advance in prices has been realized. The trade proper is still unsettled, partly in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by ice, and partly in consequence of differences between the operators and middlemen and the carrying companies. The basis of wages at the coal mines having been advanced, the wholesale price of coal will necessarily advance, and some of the large companies have already made their announcements. The rates of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, which is favorable to the consolidation policy of the carrying companies, show an increase of from five to twenty-five cents per ton at Port Johnson and Hoboken, shipping points for the New-York market. This advance about equals the increase in wages. The estimated demand for coal this year over that of last year it is believed will maintain the increase of wages fixed by the miners and assented to by the operators. The receipts at Port Richmond for the week ending on the 25th inst. were 7,500 tons; shipments, 10,000 tons; balance on hand, 56,500 tons."

The Bankrupt Savings Banks.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Barrett, on behalf of Jeremiah Quinlan, Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, to compel Sheppard Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, to refer a claim of the former against the latter for $68,000. It was claimed that between the Presidents of these banks, William M. Tweed on the one side and "Hank" Smith on the other, through Walter Roche, who was Vice-President of both, there had been mutual friendly accommodations out of the funds of both banks to a very considerable extent, and in this way arose the present claim.

Counsel for Knapp contended that dealings between the officers of the respective banks, even with the bank funds, could not have any relation to the banks themselves, and that the funds could not be followed unless loaned according to the provisions of the charter.

Decision was reserved.

Court of General Sessions—Disposal of Criminals.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before the Recorder, Edward Healy, a printer, charged with the larceny of two tubs of butter, was acquitted. James Long, for picking the pocket of James McCarthy, at the Oatman House, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. Thomas Collins, for breaking into the tannery of Elsner & Walley, at No. 13 Jacob-street, was sent to State Prison for five years.

Matthew Bussey, alias Neil McGrew, who shot James Byrne, on the 6th of December, and who was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing, escaped, was recaptured, and attempted to shoot the officer, was convicted and sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

Edward Cahill, for stealing from Michael O'Harring, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Joseph Hedderson and John Keeland, boys, charged with burglary at No. 403 East Houston-street, were acquitted.

The Grand Jury presented a batch of indictments. As far as could be learned they were all of the usual character, and of no special interest.

The Siegfried case was called, but was postponed until next term.

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. G. Hollis, of No. 196 North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, acknowledges the receipt of $10 from "J. B. T.," for the widow of Chas. H. Phyfer, and $1 from an unknown person, for the same object. We have also sent Mr. Hollis the following sums, received at this office: "R. W. B.," $5; "O. M. B.," $5; and "A Subscriber," $2.

Fire at the North River Oil-Works.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the North River Oil-works, situated at the foot of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, owned and occupied by Lombard & Ayres. It was caused by the explosion of a tank of heated tar, and is supposed to have been the result of a leak in the tank. The fire burned furiously for several hours, and the firemen were unable to extinguish the burning tar. As the tank was [illegible] the [illegible] and did not [illegible] of the surrounding property, the force was withdrawn and the tar was allowed to burn itself out. The loss by the fire will not exceed $6,000, on which there is no insurance. This is the fourth fire that has occurred in this place within two years, and the works have been totally destroyed on two occasions.

THE STOKES CASE.

Application to Set Aside the Verdict—General Irregularities Charged.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, counsel for Edward S. Stokes appeared before Judge Davis and stated that the bill of exceptions in the case of their client had not been settled, owing to the absence of Judge Boardman. The prisoner's counsel now propose, as time is important, to submit the bill of exceptions as prepared, together with an affidavit that it is a true record of the proceedings had on the trial. Mr. Tremain desired to make a motion to set aside the verdict of the jury on the ground that certain grave irregularities had occurred during the trial of the cause which, in the judgment of counsel, were fatal to the validity of the result. As the statute fixed no time within which notice of such a motion should be given to the District-Attorney, and as, under decisions, the motion for a writ of error must be made at the same term of the court, unless extended, thus making time pressing, they asked for an order to show cause, returnable at as early a day as possible—say Thursday next. The affidavits on which it was proposed to move to set aside the verdict, and which he now presented as the basis of the order to show cause, were, he said, too voluminous to read, but the irregularities to which they related were substantially as follows:

First—That one of the jurors, pending the trial, separating himself from the others, visited the Grand Central Hotel, where the homicide took place, passing from one locality and point to another, commenting on each, and that such testimony, thus obtained, was subsequently communicated by the juror to the other jurors, instead of coming to them through the mouths of the witnesses on the stand.

Second—That during the progress of the trial another juror, in order to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the testimony of one of the witnesses for the defense in relation to the appearance of pistols, went to a store and examined a number of pistols, and information thus derived was communicated by him to his fellow-jurors.

Third—That during the progress of the trial, and while a witness was under examination on the stand for the prosecution, the prisoner, without the knowledge of his counsel, absented himself from the court for about five minutes, and after his return to court the witness was not reëxamined on the points testified to during such absence.

Fourth—That during the time counsel for the prosecution was summing up, and while actually addressing the jury, the Presiding Judge twice absented himself from the court for five minutes each time, the summing up for the prosecution having proceeded during such absence.

Fifth—That several of the jurors were imbued with sentiments of hostility against the prisoner, unknown at the time to the prisoner, one of such jurors previous to the trial having declared that hanging was too good for the prisoner, and the other that he would like to get on the jury so as to hang him.

Sixth—That newly-discovered evidence has come to the knowledge of the prisoner, to the effect that one Mary Dean will testify to having seen a pistol with Fisk on the day of the homicide, thus confirming the testimony of Houseman, examined for the prosecution on the first trial, but not on the second.

There were some further grounds, counsel said, of minor importance, tending to show improper influences during the trial, but which it was not necessary to read. On these grounds, therefore, they asked for the order to show cause.

Judge Davis suggested that the motion would be more properly made before Judge Boardman.

Mr. Tremain replied, that if here they had no objection to make the motion before him, but the last heard from him he was holding circuit at Cooperstown, and could not probably conclude before Saturday. In the meantime, the term would be at an end and the court cease to have jurisdiction of the case. The bill of exceptions would have to be signed in open court.

Judge Davis thought there could arise no difficulty in extending the term.

Mr. Fullerton, who is engaged in the Tweed case, and had been one of the prosecuting counsel against Stokes, here arose and said, if it were proper, he would like to say a word.

Mr. Tremain said, if he (Fullerton) proposed to speak against the motion, he must object.

Judge Davis said, if Mr. Fullerton was to speak at all, he could only do so as *amicus curiæ*.

A discussion of about fifteen minutes then ensued between Mr. Tremain and Mr. Fullerton as to due diligence in preparing the bill, and the time necessary to investigate as to the allegations in the affidavits of the prisoner, so as to prepare affidavits in reply. Mr. Tremain contended that they had exercised remarkable diligence on the prisoner's side in preparing the bill, but no amendments had been received from the office of the District Attorney.

Judge Davis thought it would be eminently proper that the motion to set aside the verdict as well as the settlement of the bill of exceptions, should be before Judge Boardman. He would, therefore, grant the order returnable before Judge Boardman on Saturday next.

To this Mr. Tremain objected, urging that if he made it returnable on Friday, then if Judge Boardman had not reached here, an adjournment could be had to Saturday. To this the Court assented, and the order was made accordingly.

Large Sale of Oil-Paintings.

A fine collection of oil-paintings is now on exhibition at the Schenck Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-street, which deserves more than ordinary notice, a number of them being quite fresh from the artists' easels. Among them we find specimens by Von Schendel, Gerard, E. Stammel, Diaz, Vertunni, Lasalle, Aufray, Jernberg, Boddington, Rhonberg, and other well-known foreign artists, while our own school is represented by William and James Hart, Shattuck, T. L. Smith, Casilear, A. B. Durand, Whittredge, E. L. Henry, Sonntag, Julian Scott, Tait, Van Elten, Samuel Colman, Chapin, Wiles, and others.

"The Young Mother," by Rompf, a very charming work, broadly touched but full of tender feeling, is one of the gems of the collection. Rhonberg's "The Kite" is also good, and though it is but a commonplace incident that the artist has chosen, he has contrived to make it exceedingly interesting. Von Schendel's works generally bring a high price, and here we have one quite equal to anything we have yet seen from his brush. Leon Goupil gives us one of his charming, high-bred, aristocratic ladies preparing for a promenade, and Litchauer's "Armorer," though in a very different style, is equally good. Lerche has a striking view of "St. Mark's, Venice," with broad masses of lights and shade, and Boddington, of the English school, a very charming landscape, a dark lake surrounded by trees, a masterly work in every respect.

From our own artists we have "September Snow," by Wm. Hart, fresh from the easel, and a very charming piece of work; and from James Hart, "A Bit of the Housatonic," a small picture in the artist's best style. Casilear is represented by "Lake George;" Whittredge, by "The Edge of the Wood;" E. L. Henry, by "Eglise St. Denis;" T. L. Smith, by one of his characteristic Winter scenes, and Colman, Tait, Robbins, Bispham, Beers, Chapin, and Wiles, by very fine works.

The entire collection will be disposed of on Thursday and Friday next, the sale commencing at noon, and being entirely without reserve.

Sacred Melodies for Children.

A regular meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the City and County of New-York was held last evening at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway. Rev. W. H. Cooke delivered an address on "The Sacred Songs of Children," during which he said that the right to sing God's hosannas involves the obligation of pastors, parents, and teachers to provide for children suitable hymns. The present collection have neither tune, proper melodies, or harmony. Hymns for children should be sparkling, like their own youthful nature. A discussion took place on "To what defect in our Sunday-school order or discipline, or to what other cause, is it owing that so many of those who pass through our Sunday-schools fail to become living members of the Church."

The Assistant Aldermen and the Street Railroad Companies.

Before the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday, an ordinance was offered to the effect that the street railway companies allow no more passengers in the cars than may be provided with seats, and when all are occupied a placard shall be prominently displayed stating the car is full. If any person other than the driver or conductor enters the car when such placard is shown, he shall be arrested, and subject to a fine of $50 or imprisonment for not more than ten or less than five days. The document was referred to the Law Committee.

The Late Judge Tracy.

The customary proceedings of condolence in relation to the death of Judge Tracy, late of the Marine Court Bench, took place before the General Term of that court yesterday, there being a full bench, Judge Shea presiding. The formal announcement and motion for the usual order and adjournment were made by Mr. Samuel G. Courtney. Several other members of the Bar spoke in eulogy of the deceased. Judge Shea, in directing the entry of the customary order, spoke also in terms of high commendation of his deceased associate. The Trial Terms of the same court, which were in session, also adjourned for the day.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance of the Boston Board of Trade against the passage of the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt act. Also resolutions of the Boston boot and shoe trade against the same bill.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish a bureau of sanitary science.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriations bill with amendments.

ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill directing the Postmaster General to make a contract with the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam-ship Company for carrying mails to European ports, and to indorse the bonds of said Company to the amount of $13,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of War, in the name of the United States, to receive from the State of Michigan all the latter's right and title to the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the bill not to take effect until the tolls received shall have reimbursed the State for expenditures or liabilities incurred on account of said canal.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES AGAINST FRENCH VESSELS.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund differential duties on articles actually on ship board in French vessels destined for the United States, on Nov. 5, 1872, was passed.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire into the condition of the accounts between the several Pacific Railroads and the United States, growing out of the provision of the act of 1862, requiring that after the completion of the roads five per cent. of their net earnings shall be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest until they are paid. Laid over.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, of New-York, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making any use of the present Executive Mansion, other than that to which it is now devoted, and of taking any steps to provide another residence for the President of the United States.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act, was passed. Also, a bill for the relief of D. O. Cleveland, of Broadalbin, N. Y.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The unfinished business, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was taken up.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, on Friday, modified so as to provide that it shall be the duty of the President to take such measures or to institute such suits as may be necessary to recover from the Pacific Railroad Companies the interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the use of either of said roads, and the five per cent. of the net earnings provided for by law, and that the Circuit Courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suits, subject to appeal, as in other cases.

Subsequently he modified his amendment so as to direct the court to give these cases precedence.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, laid a letter from Mr. C. P. Huntington, the Vice-President of the Central Pacific Company, before the Senate, which states that the Central Pacific Railroad Company entered into its contract with the Government upon the construction of the statute relating to freight and postal service which was acted upon by the Government for several years and which has received the sanction of Congress, and if they had understood it otherwise, they would not have entered into the contract at all; but that the Company is nevertheless anxious to have the disputed question legally adjudicated, and is willing to accept Mr. Edmunds' amendment looking to that end.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said the only question between the government and the Pacific railroads which he cared to have legally determined was whether the companies were not bound to pay the interest on their second mortgage bonds. He believes they are. The United States had guaranteed those bonds, but the companies were the principals, and bound to pay the interest.

After further debate, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, withdrew his amendment for the purpose of having a direct vote on the Edmunds amendment, and that amendment was then adopted, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative, except Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Messrs. Sprague, Trumbull, and Hamlin. It is as follows: "And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments from any railroad company or its assigns on account of freight or transportation of any kind over their respective roads, to the amount of the payments made by the United States of interest upon the bonds of the United States issued to any such company which shall not have been reimbursed, together with five per cent. of the net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law, and any company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and, also, the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by the United States in answer to any such claim, and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court, and both such Courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing that judgments for claims against the United States shall not be paid, except specially provided for, until the claimants have proved that they never rendered aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Pending further action, the Senate, at 4:40 P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, among them the following:

By Mr. Merriam, of New-York—To prohibit commerce in things of an obscene and immoral character.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania—To repeal the Shipping Commissioners act.

By Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia—For the enlargement of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

By Mr. Chipman, of the District of Columbia—Declaring Inauguration Day a legal holiday.

GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return to the House the Goat Island bill.

A point of order was made that the resolution was not in order during the morning hour, as it involved a suspension of the rules, which was sustained, and the resolution was not received.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, of War, and of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General, to furnish copies of all the questions propounded by the examiners to the candidates for appointment and promotion to clerkships in their respective Departments. [Laughter and approving remarks.] Adopted.

PICTURE-BUYING.

Mr. Duell, of New-York, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Library to negotiate for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Adopted.

BANKRUPTCY.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Platt, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill declaring the meaning of the Amendatory Bankruptcy act of June 8 to be to exempt from judgment against bankrupts the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871. Agreed to and the bill was passed.

THANKS TO A STEAM-SHIP CAPTAIN.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution tendering to Capt. Gleadell, and the officers and crew of the steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star line, the thanks of Congress, for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland, which was wrecked in mid-ocean. Passed.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, presented petitions from Harvard University and forty other institutions of learning throughout the country, for the restoration to the Japanese Government of the balance of the indemnity fund unused. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. Chipman, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution for a committee of thirteen on the completion of the Washington Monument. Adopted.

RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Clagett, of Montana Territory, introduced a bill granting the right of way over the public lands and territories to railroads, except over military and Indian reservations. Passed.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and North Carolina. Passed.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, the Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were taken up and agreed to—yeas 143, nays 48. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and provide that no allowance for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing after the 1st of July, 1873, all laws for the printing and distribution of public documents. Rejected—yeas 97, nays 93; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Jumel Case—Four Times Married to the Same Lady.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. Paul R. G. Perry testified as to his marriage with Miss Eliza Jumel Chase, daughter of the defendant, to the effect that he was married, first, by the Maire of Bordeaux; second, by a Roman Catholic priest; next, by a minister of the Episcopal Church; last, by the American Consul at Bordeaux. The ceremonies lasted two days. Much time was spent in examining depositions relating to Seth Perry, and to the admission of several deeds and other testimony, and the case was adjourned.

The Methodist Preachers and the Chatham-street Murder.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers, yesterday, Rev. Mr. French alluded to the death and funeral of the murdered truckman, Charles A. Phyfer. The deceased, said Mr. French, had been a member of the Fourth-street (Williamsburg) Methodist Church for several years. He had been converted from Catholicism at one of their revivals, and one happy result of it had been the conversion of his wife from Romish error. The funeral, on Sunday, was a notable event in the history of the city. The many graces of the deceased were known and appreciated by the community in which he lived, and the event had created a profound sensation. The speaker had assisted in the funeral exercises. While it was difficult to trace the Providence in the taking off of such a just man from a helpless and righteous family, he had endeavored to account for it on the principle that "death loved a shining mark." The public conscience needed awakening, and this event appealed forcibly to all to enforce the laws governing the protection of life and property. A subscription had been started for the needy family, and it was expected to raise about $4,000.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Testimony of Hon. John B. Alley—Mr. Durant's Statements Questioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Wilson Committee met to-day, at 11 o'clock. The examination of J. B. Alley was resumed by the Chairman. Witness had no knowledge whatever of a protest having been filed with the Secretary of the Interior by the Government Directors against a contract being made between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier or any persons connected with the Credit Mobilier; he never supposed there was any such protest. He was opposed to the Ames contract and to its assignment in the manner it was made to trustees, not on account of any wrong to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but because he thought it would be injurious to Mr. Ames, by damaging his credit, if he should not be able to go through with it; and he was also opposed to declaring dividends by the Credit Mobilier, for reasons stated. In reply to a question whether $10,000 had been paid to Mr. Harlan, he said there was never a dollar paid to any member of Congress or officer of the Government while he was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or connected with the Credit Mobilier, directly or indirectly, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Ames informed him, a year and a half after Mr. Harlan's election, that Mr. Durant had personally contributed $10,000 toward the election of Harlan, and that this fact had just come to light; and further, that Durant wanted the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay it; Mr. Ames said he would not submit to its payment, and witness told Mr. Ames he was right; the money was paid before the Iowa Legislature was chosen; this sum was never, according to his knowledge, paid out of the fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, nor did it appear on the books of the Credit Mobilier. He did not know whether $10,000 were embraced in the expense account of $435,000; Dr. Durant said this money had been spent secretly and confidentially, and that further information could not be revealed by him, but that newspaper men got a good deal of it. As to the latter he could not speak positively. The impression of the witness was the money was not spent at all. Dr. Durant said the money had, in part, been spent among members of Congress, and that $80,000 had passed to Thaddeus Stevens; Dr. Durant did not mention any other name or a member of Congress. Witness, and others acting with him at the time, did not believe a word of Durant's statement. Witness knew nothing about the item of $126,000 for special legal expenses, as this was after he had retired from the board. As to the $60,000 for legal expenses paid at the time of the first raid, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Tracey said the suit could be settled for that sum. Witness was opposed to it, and advised Oliver Ames to have nothing to do with the business. Some time afterward he learned it had been paid to counsel on an order signed by Oliver Ames. Witness never assented to it. When Judge Barnard was impeached, the matter was brought up, and Fullerton and Bushnell stated, under oath, the money was paid to Fisk, who promised to withdraw the suit, but did not do it. He went back on them.

The Committee adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 2½ o'clock, when the examination of Mr. John B. Alley was resumed, and from which it appeared that by the Oakes Ames contract the parties participating in the dividends and avails signed an irrevocable proxy to vote six-tenths of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad until the completion of the contract by the trustees of the Credit Mobilier, the trustees thus having control of the company.

The witness was interrogated as to how it was that a portion of the road already completed was included in the Oakes Ames contract, which he explained by saying that the Credit Mobilier had spent money in building the road, and felt it was entitled to a consideration which was demanded, and the matter was compromised. The assets out of which the dividends were made were derived from profits under the Oakes Ames contract.

Mr. Shellabarger asked—Suppose, instead of making such division of bonds, stock, and cash, the assets donated by the Government to secure a great solvent corporation for all time had been invested properly and preserved as property of the railroad company, what would have been the effect of such investment on the value of the stock? A.—The stock would have enhanced in value.

Q.—Did you ever know of dividends to stockholders greatly in excess of the net earnings of the road? A.—As far as dividends on stock are concerned, none have ever been made properly except on the earnings of the road; but in the case of the Credit Mobilier it was a supposed profit on the road which it was thought proper to divide.

In the course of further examination, the witness said the road never could have been built without a contract with some incorporated company like the Credit Mobilier. The profits on Oakes Ames' contract were $8,000,000 or $9,000,000, or sixteen or seventeen per cent., which was moderate considering the risk taken, and the amount expended, and the time employed. In reply to a question by Mr. Hoar, the witness said the Union Pacific Railroad Company stands better in public estimation from the fact that gentlemen of immense means are ready to assist the company in any temporary emergency. The road is in a better pecuniary condition now than heretofore, with a prospect of increased value. He had no doubt of its solvency; that it was a valuable property to stockholders, and would ultimately be able to pay the Government indebtedness.

In answer to a question whether the company could now pay its indebtedness to the Government, and yet remain solvent without the aid of outside parties, the witness replied it could not in three or four years; however, it could easily discharge its obligations, but not now. The enforcement of the Government claims would cause serious embarrassment to the company.

Mr. Swann said, interrogatively—Might drive it into bankruptcy?

Witness—I do not say that, but it certainly would be an impolitic thing to force the company to immediate payment. The effect produced on its stock by this investigation is merely temporary; but he had no doubt of the ultimate ability of the road to meet all its obligations.

Mr. Alley made an explanation of the former part of his testimony. He did not mean to convey the impression that Dr. Durant told him he had spent considerable money among newspaper reporters in Washington, but that he had spent the money with the Press generally in advertising and popularizing loans, &c.

Oakes Ames recalled—Said that $18,000 of the suspense account of the Union Pacific Railroad was expended at Willard's Hotel, but he did not know for what purposes.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Standing Committees of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County yesterday adopted rules governing the board, and the report of the Special Committee on Standing Committees, which is as follows:

On Accounts of Commissioners of Charities—Supervisors Murphy, Carroll, Fisher, Prentice, and Harmon.

On Accounts of County Treasurer—Stillwell, Frost, Naughton, Sheridan, and Schenck.

On Accounts of United States Deposit Fund—Foley, O'Connell, E. B. Fowler, Hosford, Cotrell.

On Court-House—Frost, Petry, Shevlin, Fletcher, and Sheridan.

On Penitentiary—Martense, Foley, Johnson, Cotrell, Snyder.

On Jail—Harmon, D. H. Fowler, Murphy, Carroll, Naughton.

Laws and Applications to Legislature—Fisher, Stillwell, Richards, Sheridan, Carroll.

On Salaries—E. B. Fowler, Stears, Fletcher, Gubner, Richards.

On Printing and Stationery—Hosford, Johnson, Shevlin, O'Connell, Foley.

On Jurors—Gubner, Murphy, Cotrell, Harmon, Snyder.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Richards, Stillwell, D. H. Fowler, Petry, Stears.

On General Taxes—Johnson, Fisher, Schenck, Martense, Sheridan.

On Special and Local Taxes—Fletcher, Gubner, D. H. Fowler, Hosford, Snyder.

On Finance—Schenck, Martense, Stillwell, Prentice, E. B. Fowler.

The Late Capt. John R. Stanhope.

Capt. John R. Stanhope died at Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 31st ult., aged eighty-one years, six months, and ten days. He was a native of Newport, R. I., and was an accomplished ship-master, having several times voyaged around the globe. He retired from active life as a ship-master about twenty-five years ago, and, purchasing an extensive farm in Kinsman, Ohio, removed to that place. A few years ago he built an Episcopal church and parsonage in Kinsman Village, and presented it to the congregation, of which he was a member. His wife, the companion of his youth and old age, died in November, 1869, at the age of seventy-five—a loss which he felt severely. He visited his native town for the last time in the Summer of 1871, and bid farewell to his old friends and neighbors. Before his return home he also paid a visit to some old and valued friends at Richmond Hill, Long Island.

He was buried from the church which he built on the 3d inst., and is mourned by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, and by none more than the widows and orphans of sailors, to whose needs his purse was always open.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dividends payable in Boston in February amount to $1,731,376.

There are eleven churches in Salem, Ohio—one for every 336 inhabitants.

Gift concerts, gift enterprizes, &c., are hereafter to be suppressed in Detroit.

Pennsylvania expended last year $7,142,990, and its receipts amounted to $7,148,637.

Four thousand dollars in Confederate notes were sold in Florida recently at $2 50 per thousand.

Senator elect Merrimon, of North Carolina, has published a reply to the long tirade of ex-Gov. Vance.

Savannah, Ga., has had five elections since the 1st of October, and now hopes for a rest for two years at least.

A Binghamton horse-car was put on runners last week, and the experiment was entirely satisfactory.

The Old Settlers of Buffalo, have just celebrated their tenth annual festival with as happy success as usual.

Wisconsin proposes to have a geological survey. Several spasmodic attempts have been made before, but continued mishaps have heretofore prevented any profitable results.

The barbers of Utica have agreed to close their shops on Sunday, but promise to go to the hotels and shave travelers who arrive after midnight, the closing hour on Saturday night.

A worthy old farmer, who was being worried in his cross-examination by a lawer in Maine, exclaimed: "Look here, squire, don't you ask a good many foolish questions?"

Thomas A. Hendricks succeeded Conrad Baker as Governor of Indiana, and now Mr. Baker has taken Hendricks' place in the law firm of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, of Indianapolis.

Eastern papers played sad havoc with the name of Bogy, the new Missouri Senator, but a California paper, the Oakland *Transcript*, announced that Blair was "beaten by Fogg, a colored man."

Benjamin D. Emerson, who died recently in West Roxbury, Mass., left $233,000, and directed that half of it should be used to establish and maintain a high-school in Hampstead, N. H., his native town.

A lonely widow, over eighty years old, who had lived apparently in the most abject poverty in Newport, Del., died a few days ago, and investigation showed that she owned a house in Baltimore and had $1,100 hidden away in rags, &c., in her house. She left a will providing for a funeral that will cost at least $500, and saying that she was determined to be buried in style.

The people of San Diego, Cal., are beginning to complain of their Chinese washermen; and to wish for a steam laundry. The *World* enumerates innumerable objections to John's longer continuation in his present occupation, and incidentally remarks that if it is possible for him to make an unsightly chasm in a cambric shirt-front, the thing is certain to be accomplished.

Visions of great gain to its city fill the mind of the Lexington *Press*, which believes that if proper effort is used, the capital of Kentucky can be removed thither. It asserts that two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are in dead earnest in this matter, and it continues: "Let's have some lively work for this thing. With the Agricultural College grant from Congress, the possession of the capital, and the completion of our new railroads, Lexington can swim."

John Wilson is a brakeman on a Minnesota railway. The other day he heard of a train snowed in seven miles distant, and, not being on duty, procured a large quantity of crackers and cheese, enveloped himself in a cloak with a hood, and with the wind blowing a gale and the thermometer twenty-seven degrees below zero, started out afoot to relieve the hungry passengers. Although he felt his face and ears freezing, he trudged on until he reached the train almost exhausted and unable to speak distinctly. The grateful passengers thawed him out as well as they were able, and one of them, John Lawlor, Esq., of Prairie du Chien, who had some ladies under his care, took from his own neck a massive gold chain, and putting it around Wilson's neck, remarked, "It's a pretty good man that has worn that chain, but I've found a better, and he shall have it."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty—70. Duncan et al. vs. Steam-ship Francis Wright; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 63, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 1, Rau vs. One Hundred and Sixty Tons of Coal; 9, Gomes vs. Ship Hydra; 10, Corcoran vs. Ship P. Henry.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The following is the Court of Appeals' day Calendar for Jan. 28: Nos. 33, 37, 37½, 13, 40, 42, 43, 46.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—813, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 1027, Tracy vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1382, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 709, Newman vs. Slavins; 331, Thompson et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1321, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 561, Wiswall vs. Norton; 763, Spencer vs. Brown; 765, Same vs. Same; 913½, Barnard vs. Roberts et al.; 929, Place vs. Greenman; 361, Barnes vs. Pinder; 965, Henderson vs. Gran; 967, Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Amermann; 969, The Stuyvesant Bank vs. Adler; 971, Steinbeck vs. Jacobs et al.; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmele; 975, McBride, an infant vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 977, Vider vs. Tuck et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1822, Power vs. The Mayor, &c.; 168, Swords vs. Edgar et al.; 672, Bangs vs. Nordheimer et al.; 1816, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 574, Tasker vs. Hebberd et al.; 1738, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1086½, Wooldridge et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1304, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.; 660, The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company vs. Brick; 746, Hildebrand et al. vs. Ogden; 846, The Security Insurance Company vs. Jamieson; 924, Darling et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 928, Van Pelt et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 930, Cuthbert et al. vs. Gilbert et al.; 932, Hope vs. Koehler; 934, Van Vorst vs. Bennett et al.; 936, Wight vs. O'Brien; 938, Tallman vs. O'Brien; 940, Riley vs. O'Brien; 944, King vs. Lockwood et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—10, Wagiem vs. Mesereau et al.; 11, Same vs. Same; 12, Horninger vs. Mesereau et al.; 85, Melten vs. Molten; 98, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 100, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank, vs. The Board of Apportionment; 103, The Tredegar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 125, Skinner vs. Valentine; 130, Same vs. Same; 136, Krugar et al. vs. Sellars; 138, Russell vs. Smith et al.; 152, In the matter, &c., of John Finley; 165, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson et al.; 194, Miaunary vs. Queen, Executor; 215, Haselton vs. Mills; 219, The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Leipziger; 226, Barnes vs. Weatherly et al.; 228, Roberts vs. Rathbone; 227, Phelan et al. vs. McGovern; 246, Bible vs. Kenchter; 249, In the matter of Henry Alker; 262, Russell vs. Smith et al. Call 280, Corson vs. Munday et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—James Kitchie and William Hanlen, robbery; Thomas Donohue, robbery; Samuel Mallory, robbery; Henry Alexander, (three cases,) receiving stolen goods; Thomas Rigney, burglary; Thomas Jackson, burglary; John Murrey, burglary; William Riley, burglary; William Shelly, William Gillen, Charles Watson and Isaac Jacobs, grand larceny; Thomas Gaffney, grand larceny; James Sheehan and Jeremiah Murphy, grand larceny; Daniel McLaughlin, larceny from the person; Patrick Byrne, larceny from the person; Alex. Anderson, larceny from the person; Alexander Messttaer, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 317, 160, 164, 208, 215, 300, 340, 384, 181, 217, 250, 258, 262, 273, 312, 347, 348, 379, 400, 419, 420, 423, 435.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 27.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Anne Chesebrough, &c., for leave to pay money; report confirmed.

George Widmayer *vs.* Wm. Mohr et al.; report confirmed and order granted.

Barney et al., Trustees, &c., *vs.* Edward P. Brag; case settled.

The Berean Baptist Church vs. James W. Peterson; the motion to continue the injunction is granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Judge Barbour.

Hillmon *vs.* Matthews; Smith *vs.* Fair; Ham *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Judge Loew.

Davidson *vs.* Hersey; Wilcox *vs.* Robinson; in the matter of the application of Otto Hassenderbal et al.; Green *vs.* Barmore; Elmendorf *vs.* Pinckney; Richards *vs.* Wellington; Fischer *vs.* Kamback; The Yale and Winn Manufacturing Company; Haden *vs.* Buddensiek; motions granted.

Mary Dean *vs.* William L. Dean; Adam Gross *vs.* Margaret Gross; judgments of divorce granted.

Loeb *vs.* Dreyfoos; motion to open default denied, with leave to renew upon an affidavit made by the defendant Englehart himself. Order to be settled on notice, with stay in the meantime.

Whitlock *vs.* McKeon; the referee's fees must be reduced to $75.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 34 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were in part sold off from 9½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 56 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in horned Cattle advanced ¼c. ℔ ℔. on Steers ranging from fair to good, owing to a light run of Beef Cattle; prices ranged from 9½c.@14½c. ℔ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 54 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. to the cwt., net; quality ranged from common to good. Milch Cows sold freely from $35@$81 ℔ head, quality generally medium. Veals were not quoted on a light run. Sheep sold in large lots, but a small trade only was effected from 4½@8c. ℔ ℔. Live Hogs advanced rapidly on a light run; trade was small and uneven; prices from 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ ℔. City-dressed and Western-dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

G. W. Marten shipped, on private terms, 30 nice Illinois Steers for Bermuda, live weight 13 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 75 nice Illinois Steers from 12c.@14c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 43 coarse Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 15 nice Ohio Steers from 12c.@14½c. ℔ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt. Blanchard and Merritt sold for selves a mixed lot of 71 Illinois Steers and Bulls at 11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. strong. H. M. Valentine sold for self 28 nice Illinois Steers, at 12¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. F. Cary sold for self 60 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. Y. Wood, 86 common Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Gundy & Bros. [illegible] Illinois Steers, at 12c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Gillen sold for self 97 common Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@14½c. ℔ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 23 pair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. J. & D. Walrath sold for selves 34 Texan Steers, at 10¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 43 nice Illinois Steers, at 12¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 227 common Illinois Steers, from 9½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self, 64 Ohio Steers, from [illegible] ℔ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for T. Hiscoury, [illegible] common Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. for the [illegible] 5¼ cwt. to 7 cwt. scant; [illegible] Missouri Steers from 11c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 90 common Ohio Steers from 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. scant; [illegible] common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; [illegible] nice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13½c. ℔ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. For J. Mulhall, [illegible] Steers mixed Missouris and Cherokees, [illegible] Cattle, from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔., weight from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market Hume & Melliott sold 29 State Sheep, weight 3,250 ℔s., at 8c. ℔ ℔.; 153 Canada Sheep, weight 15,510 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.; 163 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,200 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; 130 Canada Sheep, weight 16,150 ℔s., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.; 163 State Sheep, weight 14,940 ℔s., at 7½c. ℔ ℔.; 68 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,990 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔. Same firm sold during past week 7,502 Sheep for $94,562 68, average ℔ head, $7 18. J. Kirby sold 182 Sheep, weight 16,490 ℔s., at 7c. ℔ ℔.; 89 Sheep, weight 11,[illegible] ℔s., at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,200 ℔s., at [illegible]

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Lerch & [illegible] sold 377 Missouri Sheep, weight 31,160 ℔s., at [illegible]; 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,080 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,230 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℔ ℔.; [illegible] Canada Sheep, weight 15,600 ℔s., at 7c. ℔ ℔. [illegible] Buckingham sold 173 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,400 ℔s. at 8c. ℔ ℔.; 324 Illinois Sheep, weight 27,[illegible] ℔s. at 6½c. ℔ ℔. Same firm sold for past week 4,[illegible] Sheep; average ℔ head, $5 72.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 27, 1873—2,385 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 75 Veals, 113 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 27, 1873—8,377 Sheep, 65 Cows, 135 Veals, 21 Bulls, with 9 cars of Sheep due.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 27, 1873—38,297 Hogs, 10,[illegible] Sheep, 10 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 25, 1873—3,[illegible] head of horned Cattle, 7,[illegible] Sheep, 19,517 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—Flour firm, but shipping facilities restricted business; Superfine Winter, $[illegible]; Extra Winter, $[illegible]; Double Extra Winter, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat very firm and fair, slow; Soft No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Fall still [illegible] lots sold. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. at East St. Louis, on track; [illegible] in St. Louis elevator, closing at 30c.@31c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 31c. at East St. Louis, on track; [illegible] Barley [illegible] No. 2 Spring, 70c. [illegible] Rye firm; No. 2 at 70c. [illegible] Pork [illegible] Meats firm, but less active; Shoulders, 4c. at Kansas City; 4¾c. here; Clear Rib, [illegible] Clear Sides, [illegible] Lard [illegible] Live Hogs firm at $3 90@$4 10. Cattle unchanged; common to choice Texans, $[illegible]; choice Steers, $4 50@$5. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Flour firm and scarce; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50@$7. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 23@$1 23¼, cash; $1 13¾, seller February; No. 1 Spring, $1 27½; No. 3 do., $1 11½@$1 11¾; Rejected, 96c. Corn dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¼c., cash; 30¼c.@30⅜c., seller February; Rejected, 27¼c. Oats in good demand; sales of No. 2 at 25¼c.; Rejected, 23¾c. Rye steady at 60c.@61c. Barley firm and scarce at 80c. for No. 2 Fall; $[illegible]@$1 05 for No. 2. Provisions very quiet. Pork steady at $12, spot; $12 30, seller March. Lard quiet and weak at $7 40, cash. Meats quiet and unchanged. Green Hams sold at 8⅞c. for 16-pound averages. Bulk Meats [illegible] 8⅞c.@8⅝c. for 15-pound averages. [illegible] Bacon nominally unchanged; no sales. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 80@$4 90 for heavy; $4 50 for light. Whisky dull at 88½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Grain in store and afloat: Wheat, 273,209 bushels; Corn, 202,985 bushels; Oats, 81,322 bushels; Barley, 178,822 bushels; Rye, 18,385 bushels; Peas, 545 bushels; Barley-malt, 18,733 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 37@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat steady; sales of 1,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37; 2,350 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring, at $1 50; White Canada, $[illegible] Michigan at $1 90@$2 05. Corn firm; sales of 1,300 bushels No. 2 in store at 53c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 on the track at 55c. Oats in good demand; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo held at 42c. Barley active; sales of 15,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 80c.; 11,000 bushels do. No. 2 Western at 80c.; 1,809 do. Canada at $1. Rye firm; sales of 2,000 bushels Western at 85c.; 1 car State at 85c. [illegible] Malt [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—[illegible]

GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 27—[illegible]

PARIS, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—[illegible]

ANTWERP, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 27.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]	Pacific Mail	72	100	At. & Pacific P.	34½
[illegible]	do	72⅛	800	do	34½
[illegible]	do	72¾	200	do	35
[illegible]	do	72¾	800	do	35¼
[illegible]	do	72¾	400	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	72½	200	do	35½
[illegible]	do	72½	800	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	72½	1500	do	36
[illegible]	do	72¾	300	do	35½
[illegible]	do ...s3.	72¾	300	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	72¾	200	do ...s3.	36
[illegible]	do	72¾	200	do	35⅞
[illegible]	do	72½	500	do ...s3.	36⅛
[illegible]	do	72⅝	200	do	36½
[illegible]	Union Pacific	36	300	do	36⅛
[illegible]	West. Union	83⅝	200	do	36⅜
[illegible]	do	83¾	500	do	36⅜
[illegible]	do	83¾	500	do	36⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H.	105⅜	400	do	36⅜
[illegible]	do	105	400	do	36¾
[illegible]	do	104⅞	300	do	37
[illegible]	do	104¾	100	do	37
[illegible]	do	105⅛	200	do ...c.	37
[illegible]	do ...b3.	105⅜	400	do	36⅝
[illegible]	do ...c.	105	100	do	36
[illegible]	do	105⅛	100	do ...s3.	35⅜
100	do	105½	200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do ...c.	105	100	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	105	100	do	35⅞
[illegible]	do ...b3.	105⅜	500	do	35⅞
			300	do	36⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	64	600	Lake Shore	95
[illegible]	do	64⅛	200	do ...c.	95
[illegible]	do	64⅛	400	do ...s3.	95
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do ...b3.	95
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do	95⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	500	do ...b3.	95
[illegible]	do	64⅛	1000	do	95
[illegible]	do	64¼	100	do	95⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do	95⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	500	do	95⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	74⅛
[illegible]	do ...c.	64⅛	100	do	74½
[illegible]	do ...b3.	64⅛	200	do	74⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	200	do ...b3.	74⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do	74⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do	74⅛
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	Bost., H. & E.	8⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	64	200	Ohio & Miss. ...c.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	64⅛	100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	64⅛	200	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	64⅛	400	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Pacific R. of Mo.	59½	200	do	48⅜
[illegible]	N. J. Central ...c.	104⅝	500	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Rock Island	113⅜	100	do ...s3.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	113⅜	1000	do	49
[illegible]	do	113⅛	500	do	49⅛
[illegible]	do ...b30.	114	200	do	49⅛
[illegible]	do ...b10.	113⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	39
			200	do ...b3.	39

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, R., '81, c.	116⅜	$25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67, c.	115⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, C., '81	118⅜	85,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, C., '81, s3	118⅜	55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, old	80½	200	Erie Railroad Pf.	80
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, n. b30.	81	100	do ...b3.	80½
[illegible]	Va. 6s, Def.	14½	200	N.Y.C.&H. b.c. b3.	105⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. State 7s, B. Loan, R.	108	200	do	105
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	100	do ...s3.	105
[illegible]	Long Dock bds.	92½	1400	do	105⅛
[illegible]	Cen. P. G. bds.	100⅜	100	do ...b3.	105⅜
[illegible]	do	100⅜	100	do	105⅛
[illegible]	U. P. L. G. bds.	78	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90
[illegible]	do	78½	100	Harlem R. b. c. b3.	119⅜
[illegible]	do	78½	200	do	120
[illegible]	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	74½	100	Mich. Central	108⅝
[illegible]	R. & So. Ill. 1st	85	5	do	109
[illegible]	Mich. So. S. F. c.	103¾	200	Adams Ex. ...b. c.	99
[illegible]	Mor. & Es. 1st	104	600	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	95⅜
[illegible]	Col. C. & I. C. 1st	80	400	do	95⅜
7,000	do	80	100	do	95⅜
[illegible]	C., O. & Ind. C. 2d	97	[illegible]	do	95⅜
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97	900	do	95⅜
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95	2700	do	95⅜
[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102½	100	do ...b3.	95⅜
[illegible]	G. & N. Cen. S. F.	92½	[illegible]	do ...c.	95⅜
[illegible]	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95	200	do	95⅜
[illegible]	B., H. & E. 1st	47½	100	do	95⅜
[illegible]	B., H. & E. guar.	58	200	do	95⅜
[illegible]	G. F. & Min. 1st	82	200	do ...c.	95⅜
[illegible]	North Mo. 1st	90½	100	do ...b3.	95⅜
[illegible]	St. L. J. & Ch. 1st	93	200	do	95⅜
[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98	100	Un. Pacific ...b. c.	36
[illegible]	N. Cen. Coal b. c.	44	400	do	36
[illegible]	do	44	500	do	35⅜
100	Con. Coal ...b. c.	46½	100	Tol., W. & W. ...b. c.	74⅛
[illegible]	W. U. Tel. ...b. c.	84	80	N. J. Cen. ...b. c.	104⅛
[illegible]	do	84	100	do	104⅛
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84	12	do	104⅛
[illegible]	do	83¾	100	Chic. & R. I. ...b. c. c.	113⅜
[illegible]	do	84	500	do	113
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84	200	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do ...c.	84	400	do ...s3.	113⅜
[illegible]	do	84	600	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84⅛	1800	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do	84	800	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	M. & St. P. ...b. c.	54⅜
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	72¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	79⅜
[illegible]	do ...bet. call.	73	400	do ...bet. call.	79⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	72⅞	200	do	79
[illegible]	do	72⅞	200	Del., L. & W.	99⅜
[illegible]	do	72¾	100	do ...b. c. c.	99⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅞	100	do ...c.	99⅜
[illegible]	do ...c.	72⅞	200	B., H. & E. b. c. b10.	8⅜
[illegible]	do ...b30.	73	200	do ...s3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do	72½	100	H. & St. Jos. ...b. c.	49⅜
[illegible]	do	72¾	100	St. L. & I. M. ...xd.	95
[illegible]	At. M. S. S. Co.	8¼	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	69⅜
[illegible]	do ...bet. call.	8	200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	59½
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	65⅜	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	36
[illegible]	do ...bet. call.	65⅜	800	do	36⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	500	do	36
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do ...s3.	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do	35⅞
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do	36
[illegible]	do	65⅜	400	do ...c.	36⅛
[illegible]	do ...c.	65⅜	1000	do	36⅛
[illegible]	do	65⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss. ...b. c.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	do ...c.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	do	49
[illegible]	do ...b3.	65⅜	100	do ...b3.	49
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	do ...c.	49
[illegible]	do ...b3.	65⅜	100	do	49⅛
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	do	49⅛
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	C., C. & I. C. ...b. c.	39

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, R., '81	116⅜	$21,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	113⅜
[illegible]	do	116⅜	2,000	U. S. 5s, R., '81	113⅜
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, C., '81	119	1,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81	115
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '67, bc	115⅜	7,000	do	115
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅜	25,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	115			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]	Western Union	84⅛	100	Rock Island	113⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84⅛	100	D., Lack. & W. b3.	99⅜
[illegible]	do	84	300	C., C. & I. Cent.	39⅛
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do	39⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84⅛	200	Bos., H. & E. ...b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do ...b10.	9
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do ...c.	8⅜
[illegible]	New Cent. Coal	44⅜	200	do	8⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	49⅛
[illegible]	do	105⅜	100	do ...b3.	49⅜
[illegible]	do	105½	100	do	49⅜
[illegible]	Harlem	120⅛	100	do	49⅜
[illegible]	do	120	100	Han. & St. Jo. ...c.	49⅛
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	65⅛	100	do	49⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅛	100	do	49⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	65⅛	100	do	49⅜
[illegible]	St. Paul	54	100	Pacific R. R. of Mo.	59⅜
[illegible]	do	53⅝	100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	36⅜
[illegible]	do	54	200	do	36⅜
[illegible]	Lake Shore	95⅜	400	do	36
[illegible]	do	95⅜	1200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do ...s3.	95⅜	700	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	95⅜	700	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	95⅜	200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	Union Pacific	36⅛	100	do	35⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, old	81	200	Erie R. R. Pref.	80½
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, new	81	25	Mich. Cent. R. R.	108⅜
1,000	Virginia 6s, Def.	15	5	do	108⅛
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	93⅜	1500	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	95⅜
1,000	do	93	100	do ...b3.	95⅜
[illegible]	S. Car. 6s, new, A. & O.	[illegible]	500	do	95⅜
			200	do	95⅜
1,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	86	200	do ...s3.	95⅜
12,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	76	100	do	95⅜
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	90	2400	do	95⅜
1,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st	92	300	U. Pac. R. R. b. c.	36⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92	200	do	36
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	93⅜	200	do	36⅛
4,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R. bet. call ...s3.	113⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	101⅜	100	do	113⅜
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96⅜	400	do	113⅜
[illegible]	North Mo. 1st	90	100	do	113⅜
21	Market Bank	122⅛	300	do	113
[illegible]	W. U. Tel. ...bet. c.	84⅛	100	do	113⅛
[illegible]	do	84⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R. b. c.	83
[illegible]	do ...s3.	84⅛	20	M. & St. P. Prf. b. c.	79⅜
[illegible]	do	83⅞	100	B., H. & E. b. c. b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	N. Cent. Coal Co. bet. call ...s3.	44⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R. b. c.	49
			200	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	2⅜	1200	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Mariposa L. & M.	20⅜	200	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	72⅜	50	Chic., B. & Q. R. b. c.	118⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	300	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	49⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	100	O., C. & I. C. R. R. bet. call ...c.	39⅜
[illegible]	do ...s3.	72⅜	800	do	39⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	100	do ...b3.	39⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	200	At. & Pac. Prf. b. c.	35⅜
100	At. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	8⅜	200	do	36
[illegible]	Ill. Cent. Railroad	120	200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. R. bet. call ...c.	105⅜	1000	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	105⅜	100	do	35⅜
[illegible]	Erie Railroad, b. c.	65⅜	700	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do ...b3.	65⅜	100	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do	35⅞
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do	36
[illegible]	do ...b3.	65⅜	200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65	1,00	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	200	do	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65⅜	100	Pac. R. R. of Mo. b. c.	59⅜

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]	U. S. C. 6s, '81 b3.	118	400	Union Pacific	36⅛
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116⅜	200	North-west. Pref.	90⅜
21,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	113⅜	100	New-Jersey Cen.	104⅛
100	New Central Coal	44⅜	700	Rock Island	113⅜
[illegible]	do	44⅜	100	do	113⅜
[illegible]	do	44⅜	200	do	113⅛
[illegible]	Consolidated Coal	46⅛	100	do	113⅛
200	Quicksilver ...b3.	44	100	do	112⅜
200	Harlem ...b3.	120⅜	300	St. Paul Railroad	53⅜
300	Western Union	84⅛	100	do	54
[illegible]	do ...b3.	84⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.	78⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	B., H. & Erie ...b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do ...b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do	8⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	200	do ...b3.	8⅜
[illegible]	do ...s3.	84⅛	1600	Ohio & Miss.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	1300	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do ...b10.	84⅛	100	do ...b3.	48⅜
[illegible]	do	84⅛	500	do	48⅜
400	Lake Shore	95⅜	100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	95⅜	100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	95⅜	100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	95⅜	100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	72⅜	1100	do	48⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	300	Atlantic & Pac. P.	35
[illegible]	do	72⅜	100	do	35
[illegible]	do ...s30.	72⅜	100	do ...s3.	35⅜
[illegible]	do	72⅜	100	do	35⅜
200	do	72⅜	100	do	35⅜
500	do	72⅜	500	do	35⅜

[illegible]	Erie Railroad ...b30.	65⅛	400	At. & Pac. Pf.	35⅜
[illegible]	do	65	100	do	35⅜
1000	do	65⅛	200	do	35⅜
800	do	65	1200	do	35⅜
2000	do ...b3.	65	100	do ...b3.	35⅜
1100	do	64⅞	1000	do	35⅜
200	Erie Preferred	80⅜	700	do	35⅜
100	do ...s3.	80⅛	800	do	35⅜
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅜	1100	do	35⅜
1000	do	105⅜	100	do ...b3.	35⅜
200	do ...b3.	105⅜	200	do	35⅜
1700	do ...b3.	105⅜	100	St. L. & I. M. x. d.	95
500	do	105⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	49⅜
900	do	105⅜	200	do	49
300	do	105⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	39
300	do ...s3.	105⅜	700	do	39⅜
500	do ...b3.	105⅜	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	59⅜
4900	do	105⅜	100	do ...s3.	58⅜
500	do ...s3.	105⅜	1'0	do	59
100	do ...b3.	105⅜	100	do	58⅜
200	do ...b3.	105⅜			

MONDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The party of speculators for a rise in the Gold Room displayed either weakness or divided counsels this forenoon, and the sales of Gold went off to 113⅜ ₰ cent. The current belief is that several Brokers of the party were free sellers on the look of the Foreign Exchanges, and the failure of the market on Saturday to respond to the forced shipment of $2,000,000 Gold Coin, and that the other members of the dispirited clique are not ready to shoulder the whole load, except at a decline, if at all. There is a considerable variety of Exchange making for the steamers this week, and even the standard drawers are willing sellers at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. on the rates of Saturday. Some sight London was sold at 110¼ ₰ cent., and 60 days 109⅜@109⅝ ₰ cent. The Coupon Public Funds were strong in demand and prices, and more would be taken for Europe if the supply on the market were larger.

There was a strong head of steam on the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange through the day, and a large business done on most of the prominent favorites, including the newly-introduced Atlantic and Pacific Preferred, which Capt. Stockwell and his following are making a very lively fancy. The fluctuations in this Stock were from 34 to 37, and in Lake Shore, Erie, and Telegraph they were in favor of higher prices than Saturday, while Rock Island was active between 113@113⅜ ₰ cent. Toledo and Wabash showed more spirit, and Ohios, in which there is said to be a new "deal" by new parties, were well supported. The movement is claimed to be for a substantial rise on the prospects of the Road, and not for a turn of 2 or 3 ₰ cent., like most of the preceding revivals in the Stock. New-York Central was indifferently sustained early in the day, but in the Afternoon the sales recovered to 105⅜ ₰ cent. The transactions in Pacific Mail were large; the prevailing disposition was to sell the Stock, but this was met by a good demand between 73 and 72¼@72⅜ ₰ cent. In regard to Erie, the present free demand is said to be a New-York movement, the price to-day leading the London market 2@2¼ ₰ cent. The Preferred Dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., for some time deferred, is supposed to be near at hand, and the more singular intimation is thrown out—but whether to frighten the *short* interest or to tempt new buyers we cannot undertake to say—of a 2 ₰ cent. Dividend on the Common Capital, provided the Road has earned it in the last six months! So many strange and sensational events happen of late years in Erie that no story need be scouted as too preposterous for belief.

The Stock Brokers borrowed Money on call loan readily, to-day, at 7 ₰ cent., and the Discount market is reported easier at 7 ₰ cent. at Bank, and 8@10 ₰ cent. on prime paper not accommodated at Bank.

At the close of business in the Hall of the Stock Exchange, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅜	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	113⅜	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅜	105⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113
North-west Common	83	82⅜
Pacific Mail	73⅜	72⅜
St. Paul Preferred	79	78⅜
St. Paul Common	54⅜	54
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	84⅜
Erie	64⅜	64⅜
Union Pacific	35⅜	36
Lake Shore	95⅜	95⅜
C., C., and Indiana Central	38⅜	39⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74	73⅜
North-west Preferred	90	90⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	49	49
Atlantic and Pacific	34	36

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Shares was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$689,019 92
Gold payments	122,764 85
Gold balance	37,255,876 44
Currency receipts	463,136 95
Currency payments	255,784 88
Currency balance	22,949,803 14
Customs	616,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₰ ct., reg., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅜
6 ₰ ct., coup., '81	119	5-20 reg., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	116⅜	5-20 reg., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115⅜	10-40 reg.	114⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅜	10-40 coup.	115⅜
5-20 coup., '65	116⅜	5s, coup., '81	115⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115	6s currency	115⅜

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board, for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	80⅜	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, new	80⅜	Alabama 8s	83
Virginia 6s, old	47⅜	Arkansas 6s, funded	30
Virginia 6s, new	50	Texas 10s, of '76	73
Vir. 6s, con. bonds	56	Ohio 6s, '81	101
N. Carolina 6s, old	33⅜	Ohio 6s, '86	102
N. C. 6s, N. C. R. Co. c.	58⅜	Kentucky 6s	98
N. Carolina 6s, new	17	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	97
N. C. 6s, special tax	18	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	97
South Carolina 6s	40	Michigan 6s, '78	97
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	22⅜	Michigan 6s, '83	97
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	25	N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	105
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	90	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '73	107
Mo. 6s, Asylum bds.	92⅜	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '74	107
Louisiana 6s	50	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '76	106
Louisiana 6s, new	45	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '77	106
La. 8s, Levee of '75	60	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n, '78	106
California 7s	108	N. Y. 5s, canal l'n, '74	103

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company make their yearly statement, showing earned premiums for the year, $1,421,985; losses paid, less salvage, expenses, &c., $1,512,237; total assets, $1,872,665, of which $937,748 are invested in United States Bonds and other securities.

The decease of Mr. David Duncan, a junior member of the Banking-house of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., is announced to his family here by Cable from Cannes, France. He had been in delicate health and only partially able to attend to business for several years. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Duncan, the founder of the Banking-house, and brother of Mr. William Butler Duncan.

The St. Paul Company will pay their Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₰ cent.* Feb. 15. The transfers close Feb. 5 and reopen after the Dividend, Feb. 17.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 28, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90¾ to 91. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. The interest (payable in New-York June and December) jointly and severally guaranteed by special indorsement by the

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD, GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILWAY, AND THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Road completed and running. Mortgage $20,000 per mile.

Of the whole issue of this security, of which but $200,000 remain unsold, the remainder is offered at 95 and accrued interest by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Louisville City 7s, currency.
St. Louis Water Loan, 6 per cent., gold.
Interest payable in New-York.
For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm but has been without movement of importance. The stock of Rio and Santos here this evening is 32,052 bags, and at all the distributing ports 53,152 bags. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19¾c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¾c.; San Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₰ lb.; sales, 3,240 bales, (of which 450 bales were to arrive,) including 2,534 bales to shippers, 286 bales to spinners, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been unusually large, at an improvement of about ⅛c.@5-16c. ₰ lb., though closing with this advance partially lost. Sales have been made of 26,200 bales, (of which 6,150 bales on Saturday evening and 20,050 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 20⅛c.; February, 20 8-16c.; March, 20⅜c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 21 3-16c.; June, 21¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 10,420 bales, including 2,822 bales from Norfolk, 380 bales from Newbern, 2,293 bales from New-Orleans, 1,419 bales from Savannah, 1,858 bales from Charleston, 1,648 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,877 bales, and thus far this week 35,177 bales, against 36,623 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,167,288 bales, against 1,856,907 bales the same time last year. The following quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordi'ry	19 7-16	19 11-16	19 15-16	20 3-16
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞	21
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market has been quite dull, the storm impeding business. State and Western Flour has been quiet, and weak as to price. Less inquiry has been noted for shipping stock, and trade and family extras have been in very limited request. The offerings have been rather more liberal. Sales have been reported of 8,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7; inferior to very good extra State, $7 35@$7 85, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 60; poor to very good shipping extra Western, $7 30@$7 80, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₰ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, on the basis of previous figures. Sales have been reported of 520 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@$8 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 10@$12 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₰ bbl.... Of high-grade Richmond Extra, 1,[illegible] bbls. were placed some days since at equal to full market rates, to arrive, but not previously made public.... California Flour scarce, quiet, and nominal.... Rye Flour in less demand at $4 75@$5 40 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 40 ₰ bbl.... Cornmeal has been quiet at $3 40@$3 55 for Yellow Western; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, and $3 50 for Jersey. The reported sales have been 140 bbls.... Bag Meal dull at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50.... Oatmeal at $7 25@$8 ₰ bbl.... Buck-wheat Flour continues in limited request, within the range of from $3 10@$3 30 for State, and $3 30@$3 40 for Pennsylvania, ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very moderate demand, in part for export, and quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel, though holders have not been generally disposed to make concessions. Winter Wheat has been scarce and wanted, holders insisting on extreme rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,000 bushels, within the range of $1 65@$1 67 for No. 2 N. W. Spring, in store and afloat; about $1 70 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat, though sellers were claiming $1 72 and upward for strictly prime samples; $1 65 for Iowa Spring; $1 55@$1 60 for No. 3 and Nos. 2 and 3 Spring Mixed; $2 05 for (about 24,000 bushels) White California, in store, said to have been for home trade purposes, and $2 for Red Western, in small lots.... Corn has been less active, but quoted about steady. The demand has been mostly for home use. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels, at 65c.@66½c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western; 66½c.@67c. for good to choice old do., afloat; 64½c. for fair do., in store, and 66½c.@67c. for Yellow Western.... Rye quiet, within the nominal range of 85c.@90c. for Western and State as extremes.... Barley held firmly, but without animation. Best samples of Canada West quoted at $1 20@$1 25; average Western, at $1 02@$1 05; and State within the range of 8[illegible]c.@$1 05 as extremes.... Barley Malt dull, at unchanged figures.... Oats have been in fair request, and quoted stronger on light offerings. Sales, 46,500 bushels, at 52c.@54c. for new Mixed Western; 51c.@53c. for new Black do.; 55c.@56c., chiefly at 55c.@56c., for new White Western; with 53½c. asked, and 52½c. reported bid, for old Mixed Western, in store.

Stock of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Jan. 27.	1873. Jan. 20.	1872. Jan. 29.
Wheat, bushels	908,962	1,156,295	3,288,384
Corn, bushels	4,039,6?3	4,379,586	814,701
Oats, bushels	1,151,548	1,276,716	2,561,991
Barley, bushels	506,040	541,039	309,871
Rye, bushels	41,268	40,838	48,374
Peas, bushels	5,208	5,208	9,527
Malt, bushels	165,550	168,512	93,412
Grand total, bushels	6,878,259	7,463,194	7,539,700

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, with Strained quoted at $3 80, on sales since our last of 600 bbls.; also, 70 bbls. good Strained at $3 85; 400 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $4@$4 50, ₰ 280 lbs.... Tar inactive and unsettled.... Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at firmer prices; sales, 365 bbls. merchantable, at 67c. ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull, and quoted at 9¾c., asked.... Refined very quiet on the basis of 21½c.@21¾c., with sales reported since our last of 1,000 bbls. at 21¾c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 27½c.... At Philadelphia, Refined tame at 21c.... Naphtha dull at 14c.@15c. Oil City quotations $2 40@$2 45.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much firmer, on meagre offerings and a more urgent inquiry, though closing less buoyantly. Sales for early delivery, 200 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $14 37½@$14 50; and 100 bbls. Old do. at $13 50 ₰ bbl.... And for forward deliveries, 250 bbls. New Western Mess, January option, at $14 05; 250 bbls. do. March, at $14 05; and 250 bbls. do., April, at $14 25.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at a further rise in prices, Western ranging from 5¾c.@6¼c., and City at 6c.@7¼c. ₰ lb.... Cut-meats held with increasing confidence, but not active; sales 100 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c., quoted subsequently at 5¾c.@5½c.; 500 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.; 1,000 do. Hams at 8¼c.@9c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 16 to 17 lbs. at 7c.; 1,300 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@13c.; 500 do. Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 9½c.@10¼c.; Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5½c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ₰ lb.... Bacon has been in good demand at somewhat stronger prices; sales, 1,800 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.; 260 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 250 boxes Short Clear at 8¼c.; and 250 boxes do., Western delivery, on private terms, quoted at Chicago at 6¼c.@6¾c.... Lard has been in less request, and though opening more firmly, the later dealings showed less buoyancy; sales, 475 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 400 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8¼c.; 80 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c.; and 350 tcs. Refined, in lots, at 8¾c.@8¾c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, January, at 8¼c.; 1,000 tcs. do. March and April, on private terms; and 1,750 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c.@8¾c.... Beef has been in some request at about steady rates; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Mess at $10 50, and 50 tcs. second grade India Mess on private terms. We quote at $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$35 for India Mess, and $26@$32 50 for Extra India Mess.... Beef Hams, $30@$33 ₰ bbl.... Butter and Cheese held with firmness, though not active, within our previous range.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet and quoted rather less firm. Sales, 425 bags fair to prime, in lots, at 9¼c.@9¾c., and some very choice reported at 9¾c. ₰ lb.... Flax and Timothy dull and somewhat nominal.... Calcutta Linseed quiet at old figures. We quote: Clover at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.; Rough Flax, $2@$2 10; Timothy, $3 25@$3 75, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 60@$2 62½, gold, ₰ bushel.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate movement noted in Raw, on the steady basis of 9c.@9¼c. for fair to good refining stock. Refiners have been the principal buyers, the trade taking very little stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 355 hhds., mostly refining Porto Rico, at 9¼c., but including some poor goods at 7¾c.; 478 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 2,605 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9¾c.@9¾c.; 90 bags San Domingo at 7¾c.; 60 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. Refined about steady, though not active; Hards, 12¾c., and other grades as before.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been scarce, and held above the views of buyers, checking transactions; small lots were placed within the range of 8¾c.@9c. for fair ordinary to very choice.... Of Stearine, 50 tcs. No. 1 sold at 7½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand, and quoted a shade lower. Sales, 100 bbls., at 93½c. ₰ gallon. Other sales were rumored, but the rumors were not authenticated.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity noted in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain and Provision engagements, with rates favoring shippers slightly. In the chartering line there has been a very moderate movement reported, with rates quoted about as before.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steamer, 56,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7¼d. ₰ bushel; 3,100 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 5[illegible]s., and 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d.; and by sail; 300 bales do. at 3-16d. ₰ lb. Also, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₰ lb. And two ships, 1,673 and 1,158 tons, and five barks, 853, 844, 640, 594, and 556 tons, with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on private terms.

The Supposed Incendiary Fire in Third-Avenue.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon commenced an investigation, yesterday, in the case of Henry Solomon, aged seventeen, who was arrested on Sunday evening, on suspicion of having set fire to the clothing-store of his father, Jacob Solomon, No. 663 Third-avenue, as already reported in THE TIMES. A number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony went to show that at the time the fire was discovered some person was heard moving about the store, and when the doors were forced open young Solomon was seen to come from behind the counter where the fire appeared to have originated, and planting himself in the doorway, prevented any one from entering until the police and firemen arrived. At the conclusion of the investigation young Solomon was locked up to await further examination.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand-press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.—Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, George A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 28, at 4 o'clock: Sale of the Law Library of the late Richard M. Harrington, Esq., comprising valuable Treatises, Commentaries, Reports, &c. Also, three Mahogany Cases, &c., medium size Herring's Safe.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

SUPERB HIGH-CLASS
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

The latest works of James M. Hart, J. W. Casilear, Shattuck, E. L. Henry, A. B. Durand, Wm. Hart, Samuel Colman, Robbins, Whittredge, Sonntag, Van Elten, Julian Scott, Satterlee, Tait, Bispham, Chapin, L. M. Wiles, Brevoort, Thompson, Beers. Among the foreign: P. von Schendle, P. Rumpf, Gerard, Charles Hoguet, Accard, Oehmicen, Leon Goupil, A. Lerche, Hein Kretchmer, Tauvert, E. Stammel, Diaz, Jernberg, J. Diecker, Aufray, Lasalle, Lemmens, Vertunni, Beinls, and many others.

This really superb collection is now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 30 and 31, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
No. 30 East 19th-st.

Genteel household furniture, rose-wood grand piano, made by Linden & Fritts, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood and black-walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suits, centre and side tables, lounges, etageres, bronzes, vases, window curtains and shades, cottage suits, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 pks. Malaga Raisins, London layers, &c.
70 bags French Walnuts.
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex Minnesota.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT and HENRY M. RINEHART, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, David Walter Scott and Henry M. Rinehart: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifteen dollars, ($1,015,) with interest from the 29th day of November, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

d24-law6wTu*

COUNTY COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—OLIVER F. BLEAKNEY, plaintiff, against EDWARD VAN VOORHIS and Charlotte W. Van Voorhis, his wife, Amelia E. Burns and William J. Burns, her husband, Asa C. Brownell and Caroline F. Brownell, his wife, Edwin Sherman and Louisa A. Sherman, his wife, Sylvester Bissell and Catharine E. Bissell, his wife, and G. H. Parkhurst, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 391 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1872.

B. S. MOREHOUSE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d24-law6wTu* No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 89 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
ja7-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH E. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—PETER GOELET, plaintiff, against EDGAR J. DAY, Richard J. Clarke, Frederick Grandeis.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1872.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
ja21-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET J. KENNY, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE KRIEG and Catharine Krieg, his wife, Rachel Y. Roseberry, wife of Michael M. Roseberry, and the said Michael M. Roseberry, Michael Kuran, Charles McLees, Daniel Face, and John Guttenbergh, Defendants.—Summons—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 3, 1873.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN,
ja21-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL J. OAKLEY against LABAN G. RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 30, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City.—Dated Jan. 27, 1873.

SCUDDER & CARTER.
ja28-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL RISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 293 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1873.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
al4-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—In the matter of the application of ALFRED WILD and others for the dissolution of the American Heel Stiffening Company.—Pursuant to an order of the Special Term of said Court in the above matter, dated and filed Jan. 20, 1873, made upon the petition of Alfred Wild, President, and others, and filed on that day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in said corporation, known as the American Heel Stiffening Company, are, by the said order, required to show cause, if any they have, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, before William H. Leonard, Esq., referee, at his office, No. 42 Pine-street, New-York City, on the 16th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to article 3 of title 4 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes. This notice being ordered to be published in the State paper and in the *New-York Daily Times.*

WM. H. LEONARD, Referee.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Attorneys.
ja14-law3wTu

LAST WEEK OF THE
CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We will offer, commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 27, our stock of LINENS and WHITE GOODS, thus giving a fine opportunity to all desiring to replenish for house-keeping purposes.

LINENS.—This stock comprises French Damask Table-cloths, in pink, buff, and white, with Napkins to match; French Doylies; Scotch and Barnsley Sheetings; French Lunch cloths, fringed, in colors; Towels and Towelings, in all the grades; Napkins, of every size and quality, and a general assortment of all kinds of Linen and Linen Goods.

WHITE GOODS.—In White Goods will be found lines of CAMBRICS, SWISS and JACONETS, plain, striped, figured, and plaid; plain and figured NAINSOOKS; Bishop and Victoria LAWNS, DIMITY, &c., &c. Also, TARLETANS in all the shades for evening wear, and FRENCH CREPE for trimming and over-dresses.

EMBROIDERIES.—We offer in Embroideries a great variety of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from the narrowest to the widest, in the finest qualities; French Embroidered Bands; Guipure Bands, Edgings, and Insertings; novelties in Embroidered Sets; large assortment of ladies' Linen Yokes of the most exquisite workmanship. Also, full lines of Ruffles, for trimmings and neck wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

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R. H.
MACY
& CO.

14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

A.—A.—VALENTINES.
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VALENTINES

For the million
at the
Grand Central Fancy Goods Establishment
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R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Keep constantly on hand a complete
Assortment
of

WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Also,
Manuals of Instruction for Making Up
Wax Flowers and Bouquets,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, superior servants, all capacities, Protestants and Catholics, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-av., will be found a number of very desirable servants, to suit all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat young woman, conversant with both duties, and also an excellent laundress, desires a good home more than high wages; has good City references. May be seen till suited any day after 11 A. M. at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A VERY WELL-recommended German chamber-maid, a seamstress also; is very competent; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French and German Office, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washing or waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.; City reference.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children and sew; good reference can be given. Call at No. 639 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A BOSTON GIRL, as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; best reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th-st. for two days.

COLORED SERVANTS,
Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH-AV.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman; very respectable and splendid cook; understands French and English cooking, meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; can bone, lard, and get up all kinds of nice dishes in the neatest manner; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH references to present employer, at whose residence she can be seen; disengaged Feb. 1; understands French, English, and American cooking perfectly. Orders left for this servant at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs, will receive prompt attention.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—A good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; fully understands her business, and will go into a comfortable place at low wages; highest City recommendations. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman and first-class cook; boning, larding, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, &c., in the best manner; excellent baker; best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 419 East 14th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—FOR a small City family; understands her work thoroughly; has City references; good plain cook; nice washer and ironer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO colored girls, (from the South,) one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as up-stairs girl; or will do the work for a small family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; is a good bread-maker and understands all kinds of cooking; reference from first-class families. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, SOBER WOMAN as first-class cook; understands milk and butter; will assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING and Ironing.—Will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 204 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 453 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has the very best of City reference. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A PROTESTANT American girl desires a place a short distance in the country in a small family; has one City reference of eighteen months, and a country reference of two years; will go for $12 per month. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, to do the work of a family; have the best of reference; are willing to go to the country. Call at office for two days, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow of respectability, and with the best references, as housekeeper. Address M. H., Box 121, Station D.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, as lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business; is a good hair-dresser; can cut and fit, or mind grown children; wishes to travel; best of testimonials. Call at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by her present employer, at whose residence she can be seen disengaged Wednesday; is capable of filling a first-class situation. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; can be seen and recommended by present employer. For particulars apply at 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, some washing, either ladies', gentlemen's or families'; good City reference. No. 234 West 27th-st., fourth floor, back rooms.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL, NEAT, AND tidy young girl, as nurse to growing children, plain sewing, and light chamber-work; speaks French fluently, and is highly recommended by her late employer, whom she left on Saturday for satisfactory reasons; has two other City references, one of four years. Apply at the intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Are now displaying an extensive
Select on of
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of
Slipper Patterns, Cushions, Chair Strips, Rugs, Brackets, Screens, &c.
Also,
Zephyrs and Wools,
Of all desirable shades,
At the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Always have on sale
A full and select stock
Of
The finest brands of

Colgate's Soaps

At their
Usual low prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FURS, BONNETS, AND HATS HALF price; Mink, Sealskin, Ermine, Alaska, warranted, half price. Ladies' Hats, Sealskin Caps, and Children's Furs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake. Save this.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—Sewing or any other light work.—By a neat young Protestant girl; has two City references; one of five the other of one year; is very capable, smart, and obliging. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German young woman; very respectable, very kind and obliging to children and others; good seamstress; willing to make herself useful to young or growing children; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse; can take care of a baby or growing children; is a good plain seamstress; is competent to fill the situation; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; has the best of reference in regard to honesty, capacity, &c.; City or country. Call for two days at Employment and Insurance office, No. 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, as wet nurse. Apply at or address No. 466 East 18th-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN FAMILY SEWER; good hand at altering ladies' and children's garments; a useful woman in a plain family; will also do light chamber-work. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent and genteel-looking young girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; has four good City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress' situation by a very respectable young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who will be disengaged by the 1st of February; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City references. Call or address for two days No. 111 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, without any incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address J. W., No. 19 West 28th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference; will be disengaged in a few days. Address Thomas, No. 49 East 28th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, as coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has excellent references. Call or address No. 109 West 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a respectable, sober, single young man; is a first-rate driver, an excellent groom; can be highly recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS gardener; fifteen years' reference; understands green-house, graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Apply or address J. H. B. Bridgeman, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER; small family; has had fifteen years experience as head gardener on one of the finest places on the Hudson. Address Gardener, Irvington, N. Y.

GROOM, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMpetent young man as groom or footman; understands his duties perfectly; excellent references. Call or address J. D., Box No. 19 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS second waiter in a gentleman's family, or to do all the waiting in a plain family; is very willing and obliging; understands his duties perfectly, and has two good City references; parties to be seen. Apply at the intelligence office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address A. N., No. 336 East 9th-st., Room No. 17.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS WAITer; has good reference; understands his duties. Apply or address for two days No. 421 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD PLAIN COOK for a permanent home, with City conveniences, and not far from New-York; she must have good City references, and be willing to assist in laundry-work; wages, $16; a Presbyterian or Baptist preferred. Apply this morning, Tuesday, at No. 38 West 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as cook; must understand washing and ironing; good wages. Call at No. 121 1st-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, to assist with washing; City reference. No. 254 West 23d-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant, David Walter Scott: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, ($945,) with interest from the 17th day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
d24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—HENRY NEUSTADTER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, MARY L. TIFFANY, FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARLEM, defendants.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1872, against you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the twenty days aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

SAM'L RIKER,
ja28-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly-increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

It appears that Mr. Secretary FISH is to remain in office, and that he wishes to have BANCROFT DAVIS as his Undersecretary! If we are not at loggerheads with half the world before a twelvemonth is over, it will not be BANCROFT DAVIS' fault. Mr. DAVIS must now be considered the Secretary of State—he will doubtless kindly allow Mr. FISH to retain the title while he wields the power.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD yesterday tried what is commonly called the "bullying" system upon Mr. S. J. TILDEN, and came off second best in the encounter. Mr. TILDEN was continuing his evidence in the Tweed case, and as it is evidence of a complicated character, requiring reference to many dates and figures, FIELD naturally thought it would be a good opportunity for introducing the Old Bailey style of "talent," and he, therefore, tried to put the witness out by repeated interruptions. FIELD asked him if he had not been in violent political antagonism to TWEED—as if that disabled a man from pronouncing an opinion on questions of facts and figures. After standing a good deal of this kind of badgering, Mr. TILDEN told FIELD that he was trying to "browbeat" him, and that his conduct was "insolent and indecent." He afterward told FIELD that a remark which he made was a "piece of indecent impertinence." FIELD seldom gets so unadulterated a dose of truth except through the columns of THE TIMES.

There are several points of special interest in the mortality report of New-York for 1872, which we publish to-day. Its main deductions have already been given in these columns, and also their points of comparison with other cities. Dr. RUSSEL states that small-pox found fifty per cent. of its victims during the year in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. As these wards contain but seventeen per cent. of the entire population, the fact affords a very suggestive commentary on our recent remarks about the shameful overcrowding that prevails in those localities. July 2 was the most fatal day in the year, and July 1 was the hottest. Three hundred and twenty people died, most of them during the week ending July 6, from "the direct effect of solar heat," a mortality which could scarcely be exceeded in Calcutta or Madras. Seven "somewhat apocryphal cases" are reported of deaths at the age of over one hundred years. We wish that there were equal cause to doubt the fact that 1,106 deaths resulted from accident or negligence—116 of the number being run over in the streets. "There were sixty-nine homicides, but no execution." This simple statement is more eloquent than any comment. Nearly one-half of all the deaths of the year were those of children under five years of age—a circumstance which, let us hope, will remain the sad distinction of 1872.

The vital statistics of New-Jersey for 1872 are furnished in the report of the Secretary of State, and very astonishing statistics they are. Either the State is the very healthiest spot in the world, or the local authorities have a very slovenly way of keeping their death records. We assume that the average population of the State of New-Jersey for 1872 was not short of 958,000, *i. e.*, about 28,000 less than New-York City. Yet its mortality record shows that the total deaths for the year amount to only 11,472, or a little over a third of the number registered in this City. In other words, while the population of New-York died at the rate of thirty-three per 1,000 per annum, the fortunate Jerseymen had a death rate of but twelve per 1,000—a figure that leaves Mentone, Nice, and the Isle of Wight nowhere. When we come to examine the returns by counties, the mystery is not any clearer. We never heard that Jersey City was esteemed a highly salubrious locality, and yet the returns for Hudson County, mainly composed of Jersey City and Hoboken, give 1,847 as the total deaths for the year in a population which must be about 149,000. This gives a death-rate of only 12 per 1,000, which, if found to be true, will doubtless [illegible] invalids that it is a ridiculous waste of money to go to Florida or southern Europe, when *sanataria* of the first order can be found across the North River. Essex County, which contains Newark, and has a population of at least 150,000, confesses to 3,329 deaths during last year. This gives an annual rate of 22.2 per 1,000, of which the citizens of Newark ought to be heartily ashamed, when the tenacity of existence exhibited by their neighbors is taken into account.

Some idea of the apparently inextricable confusion into which the political affairs of Louisiana have been plunged can be formed from the testimony of Mr. LYNCH and Gen. LONGSTREET, in our Washington dispatches this morning. These gentlemen were members of the Pinchback Board of Canvassers. Their decision was arrived at partly from the returns of the State officers, partly from those of United States officers, partly from affidavits by men who were prevented from voting, and partly from their own estimates of what the vote ought to have been. On the other hand, WARMOTH, whose cool rascality was at the bottom of much of the difficulty, testifies that he sent certificates of the result of the election to Greeley Presidential electors before the vote was officially counted, and on the statement of an Assistant Secretary of State, and of clerks who made "a calculation" of the entire State.

Mr. SHELLABARGER yesterday pricked a pretension which has done a great deal of service in the mouth of the Credit Mobilier speculators. Mr. ALLEY has held all along that the road could not have been built without the intervention of some such company as the Credit Mobilier. Mr. SHELLABARGER asked him:

> Suppose, instead of making such divisions of bonds, stock, and cash, the assets donated by the Government to secure a great solvent corporation for all time had been invested properly and preserved as property of the railroad company, what would have been the effect of such investment on the value of the stock?

The answer was:

> The stock would have enhanced in value.

This is a point to be borne in mind.

The Democrats in the North Carolina Legislature are, with incredible folly, pressing the bill for the pardon of the members of secret societies guilty of violations of State law, including murder. The Democrats claim to be the representatives of the most intelligent part of the community, and of the property-owners. Yet they are, by this one act, doing more to keep capital and industry away from the State than they can undo in years. As if this were not enough, they are urging repudiation of a portion of the State debt.

The "franking privilege" is as good as dead. The bill for its total abolition, which was passed in the Senate last week, yesterday went through the House, to the amazement of most and the disgust of many. A proposition was immediately made to repeal all acts authorizing the printing of documents for public distribution. This is in some sense a logical consequence of the first bill; but it is to be hoped that Congress will not confess to the country its inability to make a proper distribution of official information, except with the accompaniment of the great abuses which marked the system, now killed.

Suppose We Have a Change?

One, at least, of the Investigating Committees at Washington is playing over again the tedious farce of which the country became heartily tired last Winter. It is grinding out material for the scandal-mongers of the Press to use in blackening the names of public men, without throwing any light on any issue of importance to the country. Every day there is telegraphed all over the country a chapter of testimony as to whether this or that member of Congress agrees or disagrees with OAKES AMES in his recollections, while the fact is ignored that the recollections of neither AMES nor the Congressmen have yet been shown to be of any actual interest or value. The so-called "investigation" has, in fact, taken so rambling a course that the public begins to inquire what it is that is being investigated?

Of course, the reckless gossips of the Press who, during the campaign, used the story for political effect, are glad to put their own version upon the matter. They *assume* that if any Congressman can be shown to have held Crédit Mobilier stock, from OAKES AMES, he is corrupt, and the investigation is conducted in a way to lend some plausibility to this assumption. Witnesses are called, recalled, and called again, to dispute with AMES concerning his wild assertions, in apparent oblivion of the fact that if his assertions are true, they prove nothing against most of the men whose names he has done his best to tarnish.

If the committee cannot develop some more tangible and pertinent line of examination than they have yet hit upon, they might as well close their meetings and return to the regular business of the session now becoming pressing. It is, of course, creditable to them, in one sense, that they have been inclined to let the concoctors of the scandal have full swing. It showed a commendable desire to find out whether the latter had anything substantial to allege. But it has been proved that they have not, and it is worse than waste of time to go any further with them, or rather to go with them any longer over the same ground. No one has undertaken to show that any Congressman, alleged to have held Credit Mobilier stock, ever voted or was asked to vote on any measure by which his interest would be affected. No one has even alleged that the possession of this stock corrupted or even biased any member. It has been coolly assumed that to own the stock was a crime, and weary days have been spent in disputing as to the ownership. Suppose the ownership is proven, what then?

In courts of justice, counsel are compelled to point out beforehand what they expect to prove, and how their facts, if proven, affect the case. It is a reasonable requirement. But in a Congressional investigating committee, it is entirely dispensed with. Perhaps the committee cannot help it, but it is not an edifying spectacle to see days of the public time consumed in hearing the continued asseverations of individuals in support or denial of facts which, if established, are not shown to be of any consequence.

Last Winter, over the French arms investigation, weeks were frittered away in the same manner. The whole country rang with the dispute as to whether the agents of France got certain arms, when, if it had been admitted in the first place that the parties in question did get them, and had a right to them, there would have been an end of the matter. It would not have suited the "Liberal Republican" journalists; but it would have satisfied the country. In the present instance, also, the public has a right to demand that something tangible shall be presented for investigation, if the procedure is going to be dragged out to much greater length. And when are we to get to the actual business of the nation? Is this session to be wasted as the last was?

England and Russia.

The difficulty between Russia and England is not a new one, as almost everybody who takes an interest in general politics must be aware. Since the time of PETER the Great, Russia has been stretching out her arms toward Central Asia, and what is called Interior Central Asia. She has been drawing nearer and nearer toward British India. Over and over again the alarm of "Russian aggression" has been sounded in England and India. In the latter country, people generally have laughed at it. In England itself it has sometimes given rise to a mild outbreak of "Russophobia." Some of the Viceroys of India have been too busy to pay any attention to the subject. Lord DALHOUSIE had his hands full in annexing territory, and Lord CANNING in quelling the mutiny to which these annexations gave rise. Lord ELGIN did not live long enough in India to come into actual contact with the "Russian question." Lord LAWRENCE always believed that Russia might safely be left to pursue her designs unmolested, until she clearly manifested her desire to encroach upon British India, when it would be time enough to interfere. Lord MAYO died at an early period of his rule, and Lord NORTHBROOK has only just entered upon his duties. Of all these Viceroys, Lord LAWRENCE has been the only one who thoroughly understood the question, and his view has always appeared to us the view which is most strongly supported by facts and common sense.

Russia may possibly have come to the conclusion that this is as good a time as any for pressing her conquests in Central Asia to something like completion. The character of the Gladstone Government would fully justify her in any opinion which she formed relative to the decay of British spirit. But the temper and feeling of a nation cannot always be accurately inferred from the character of its Government. The Emperor NICHOLAS thought that the Aberdeen Ministry truly represented English opinion, and that England would never fight again. To his cost, he found himself mistaken. If his son judges of the English people from the nerveless ascetic who is now at the head of their Government, it is quite possible that he may be led into similar disasters. Mr. GLADSTONE would naturally lead a foreign Power to suppose that Great Britain would submit to any indignity. But the Czar must have some shrewd advisers round about him, and they will probably inform him that England will not allow him to tamper with her Indian Empire. Telegram-mongers may try to get up a sensation over this "crisis," but in reality there is no crisis at all. If Russia wants to be utterly destroyed in Central Asia, she has only to provoke England to destroy her. All talk of a Russian invasion of India is moonshine. She would be fighting thousands of miles from her base, and her troops would have to be transported over chains of mountains, vast steppes, through all but impassable valleys, and in the teeth of hostile tribes. Even the Khanates which she has conquered could easily be strengthened so that they might at once regain their independence and humiliate their foe. To attempt the approach to India through the passes of Afghanistan would be a madman's dream. A British army once went that road, in the other direction, and there was no temptation to repeat the experiment.

If, indeed, Russia could acquire Persia, and thus gain possession of Herat, her task might be easier. But this is exactly what the English would never let her do, and the English are masters of the situation. People might as well talk of the Russians taking London at once. Of course it is possible that the Russians *could* take London—and it is just as possible, and not one whit more so, that they can conquer Persia. If England is to be destroyed, she may as well be destroyed on her own soil as murdered eight thousand miles away. It may be all true, as the Fenians say, that "her hour has come," that she is a "broken Power," &c., &c.—but we may pretty sure that she will have one last fight for it before she goes under finally, and that it will be a hard, tough, and long fight. She has often been "destroyed," according to her enemies; but somehow she has still got her head above water, and is pretty much about the same as ever, except that she happens to be afflicted just now with a crotchetty fanatic for a Prime Minister. But the people have not been changed by magic into cowards. As we fought for the Union, so would they fight for the integrity of their Empire—fight, if need be, until there were not men enough left in England to form a single regiment. If PALMERSTON were living, he would probably take this opportunity of drawing a red line upon the map of Central Asia, and telling the Czar plainly that beyond that he must not move. The Czar would obey, because he could not help himself. What Mr. GLADSTONE may do is an affair of a very different kind. If there is a weak thing to be done, he may be safely counted on to do it. But, in any case, the people are behind him—and he may find that they are behind him in a very unpleasant fashion if he suffers the Indian Empire, England's proudest possession, to be nibbed at like an old cheese by the Russian rats.

Our Public Schools and Proposed Legislation.

The bill lately introduced into the Assembly by Mr. PATTERSON, of this City, to reorganize the Board of Public Instruction is to be considered by the appropriate committees at Albany this afternoon. The measure so closely affects the highest interests of the entire community that it deserves the most careful scrutiny, and it is therefore fortunate that it has been held for separate consideration, since it is thus kept free from the complications which beset the charter.

Mr. PATTERSON'S bill proposes radical changes in the board as present organized. There are now twelve commissioners who are appointed at large by the Mayor. Three inspectors in each school district—twenty-one in all—and five trustees in each ward, all appointed by the Mayor from their respective districts or wards, constitute the subordinate officers under the present organization. Mr. PATTERSON'S bill calls for the appointment by the Mayor of three commissioners from each school district—twenty-one in all—and for the selection by the board of five trustees from each ward. In its minor details the bill reverts to the law of 1842 as amended in 1853 and 1864, with the sole exception that it drops the inspectors altogether from the organization.

With all our anxiety to see our public school system entirely redeemed from every taint of Ring rule, we feel constrained to assert that this bill is vitally defective in its main provisions. In the first place the proposed increase in the number of commissioners is neither desirable nor necessary. A small board can certainly control our educational interests more effectively, promptly, and simply than a larger one can manage them; and since fitness is the very first consideration in the selection of members of the central board, locality should not enter at all into the question of their appointment; or if it is given any weight, it should be made entirely subordinate to that of qualification. The very best men should be chosen at all hazards—men of the highest respectability and standing, thoroughly educated, in quick sympathy with our public school system, acquainted with its necessities, and so situated as to give the work all of their time that it might demand. Such men as these are not to be found in some of the lower districts of the City, and to select even the best men who can be had there would inevitably lower the tone of the board, and make it difficult to procure such commissioners as might otherwise be had from the upper districts.

Then, too, the attendance upon the schools in the lower sections of the City is so small that it would be a manifest injustice to give them the same number of representatives as those which furnish three or four, perhaps ten times the number of scholars. The trustees may safely be left to see that the interests of their respective wards and districts are carefully guarded, so far as the central board is concerned. These officers should clearly be chosen from localities in which the schools they control are situated, and if the members of the board are appointed at large, the selection of the trustees might safely be placed in their hands. If, on the contrary, the central board is made up, as this bill proposes, according to school districts, the trustees should be named by the Mayor, for to leave their appointment with the board in that case would lead to bargaining, which would inevitably degrade and corrupt the whole public school system. It is a question whether the duties of the trustees might not profitably be enlarged so as to relieve the central board of all but strictly legislative duties, for, as Dr. HOLLAND wisely remarked in his recent inaugural address, the tendency to allow time to be absorbed in attention to details is a very serious obstruction to the full consideration of the larger and more important questions which ought to be discussed and decided by the commissioners.

We offer these suggestions only from the most earnest desire to see our public school system made thoroughly efficient, and in every respect worthy of our City. There are, of course, many excellent officers now connected with the management of our schools whose services could not and would not be dispensed with under any organization; but there is no question that the Ring has also forced upon us trustees, and, we are pained to say, some commissioners, utterly unworthy of the positions they hold, and we must be freed from these, even if it should become necessary to entirely overturn the present system to accomplish it. That system, however, may easily be improved, and the opportunity now presented should be taken advantage of for this end. A lazy adoption of old and inferior methods is most unwise, especially where the interests involved are so vast, and, at the same time, so delicate and complex.

A Possible Political Joke.

If report speaks truly, there is now but one royalist party in France. The Orleans Princes, who regard France as their rightful property, for the conclusive reason that LOUIS PHILLIPPE was King thereof at the time when he was driven out of it, have consented to subordinate their claims to those of the Count DE CHAMBORD, who, as the heir of CHARLES X., rests his claims upon the fact that the latter was driven out of France eighteen years before LOUIS PHILLIPPE received a similar honor. Now, there is no love lost between the Orleanists and the Legitimists, and especially between the Count DE PARIS and the Count DE CHAMBORD. The latter regards the family of the Citizen King as a set of impudent upstarts, while they themselves look upon "HENRI V." as an exasperating old gentleman, born to annoy them with his unwelcome pedigree, and continuing his undesirable existence for no apparent purpose except to flourish his beloved white flag in the faces of monarchically-disposed Frenchmen, and so distract their attention from those excellent Orleans Princes, who are so generously ready to accept the task of governing France. The truce between these rival branches of the Bourbon stock is manifestly dictated purely by policy. The Count DE CHAMBORD, however, yields nothing, except that he agrees to confine his favorite pastime of flourishing the white flag strictly within the precincts of his (future) royal palace, and to permit the French armies to retain the tricolor. The Count DE PARIS, on the contrary, abandons his claim to the throne during the lifetime of "HENRI V," and contents himself with the rank of heir apparent to the latter. The success which usually rewards pig-headed obstinacy has thus been achieved by the Count DE CHAMBORD, who, by steady persistence in his pretensions, has brought his younger rival into an outwardly humble and submissive frame of mind. The latter believes that he has yielded nothing of very great moment, since "HENRI V," is a childless old gentleman, who would probably die in the natural course of events, before the French nation would make up its mind to indulge in the luxury of a King. Doubtless the heir of LOUIS PHILLIPPE fancies that he has shown the family skill in making a thrifty bargain. Has he, however, taken into consideration the possibility that the Count DE CHAMBORD may yet marry and have an heir, whose advent would render the present bargain null and void, and would remit the Count DE PARIS from his position as heir apparent to that of a pretender, who had voluntarily bargained away his chances of a throne?

And it is by no means improbable that HENRI V. will decide upon precisely this exasperating course. He is now in the position—so far as the Orleans Princes are concerned—of a rich old gentleman, whose death is to make his expected heirs entirely happy. Now, all experience shows that of all obstinate and exasperating persons, there is none that can be compared with the childless old gentleman who has something to bequeath to expectant nephews and cousins. He is perpetually recovering from the most dangerous disorders, and instead of dying when he attains the age of an ordinary man, is much more likely to marry and provide himself with obtrusive and horribly disappointing heirs. The Count DE CHAMBORD has already proved that he is an unusually obstinate old gentleman. It will be entirely in accordance with his character and position if he now decides to marry and prolong the line of the true Bourbons. In which case the Count DE PARIS will be in the pleasant position of a pretender, who has openly acknowledged that his claims are secondary to those of the elder Bourbons, and who has been cunningly overreached by the simple-minded old man whom he thought to make the instrument of his ambition. Of course, this is a matter which solely concerns the parties to the bargain, since it is by no means probable that the French people will seriously concern themselves with the fate of either pretender. Still, the marriage of "HENRI V." would be such an enormous joke at the expense of the Orleans family, that no genial lover of innocent and harmless humor can help hoping that the propriety of such a course will be at once recognized by the Legitimist Party and their royal representative.

Another Aspect of the Street Trouble.

Yesterday morning, at about 11 o'clock, the axle of a truck broke in the Bowery. The truck was one of those used for carrying very heavy weights, and which, with their four enormous wheels, connected by a great beam, and their six horses stretch along well-nigh from one street to another. This one was carrying at the time a very large block of marble, the weight of which was reported by the driver to be between eleven and twelve tons—that is, as some of our readers may like to be reminded, more than 22,000 pounds. When the accident happened, the truck was going up on the Fourth-avenue Company's rails, and upon those the immense mass, with the ruins of the truck, came down, and there lay, as immovable for the time as Atlas. Then it became interesting and instructive to watch the consequences of the accident, and the measures of relief taken by those who were in some semblance of authority. First came the little crowd of men who always seem to have time to stare vacantly at any little trouble which does not hinder them, and which they cannot help. The crowd brought policemen, of whom there were soon five or six upon the ground. But, except for the repression of disturbance, of which there was no indication in any quarter, these official persons were as useless as so many tobacconists' wooden statues would have been. They stood there powerless, unable to afford needful help, even by counsel.

Soon, however, the matter became not only difficult, but complicated, for the break-down had happened just at the corner of Houston-street, and a car of the Houston-street across-town line came up. That was obliged to jump the track, and drive not only over the roadway, but over the eight rails of the two avenue railways. Then came on the Fourth-avenue track one of the New-Haven freight cars, and soon a second, each of course with four horses. It being impossible for these commercial Juggernauts to jump at all, they remained stationary, adding their mass to the confusion, and more than doubling the distance which the passenger-cars were obliged to run off the rails. Nothing was done; nothing could be done under the circumstances, but to send for another truck—a long and tedious process, even if one could be obtained on such short notice. The carriage-way on either side the rails being occupied with a high ridge of heaped-up snow, carts, drays, and wagons of course soon added their several quotas to the perplexity of the occasion. One or two minor officials—starters and the like—of the railway companies busied themselves in running somewhat helplessly about, and in keeping the cars from pressing needlessly upon each other. But that was an end of all that was done or could be done. Everybody was reasonably good-natured and forbearing; but everybody was also helpless. There was no Hercules to call upon, and there was no one in supreme authority. It was considerably more than two hours before this obstruction to the traffic of a great City at high noon was removed, and the streets made passable.

A similar detention took place, a few evenings ago, near the same place, but from a different cause, and one which, considering its consequences, was ridiculous. A long line of Third-avenue cars having been stopped, for more than an hour, by the chronic "block" at Chatham-square, one of the cars of that line jumped the rails below Centre-street, and took the Fourth-avenue track. The passengers in some half a dozen of the Fourth-avenue cars, which were running very close together, (for it was about 6 o'clock,) found their progress constantly interrupted by long halts, so that they were half an hour in going half a mile; and finally there was a dead stand, which promised to last all night. This detention was caused merely by a pair of balky horses attached to the Third-avenue car. They could not be made to do their work; the conductors of the Fourth-avenue cars would not unhitch their horses and send them to replace the balkers, for the delinquent belonged to another company, and it was "none of their funeral;" and, therefore, hundreds of passengers were detained from their families and their dinners, many of them losing, as they said, the evening trains to which they were on their way. And the cause of all this was one pair of balky horses on a track where they had no right to be.

Now, these occurrences are of a kind to which we are constantly liable to be subjected, and they have nothing to do with overcrowding cars. They are beyond the reach of benevolent societies, whether for the protection of man or beast; and yet they present a problem which must be solved, if we would have our streets passable, and our people able to go from their business to houses above Thirty-fourth-street. The want to be supplied is systematic, authoritative management. If a fire occurs, be it only of the counter of a peanut-shop, the telegraph informs a department which has authority and means of help; and in the course of five minutes the agents of the department, who are under the orders of a chief who is a man of experience, and has, for the moment, absolute authority, are on the spot. The interruption of street-travel is not a calamity like a fire; but it is a matter of very serious importance, and one which produces very great inconvenience and trouble, and sometimes loss, to many people. It is worth, nay, it demands, our serious attention. We can no longer leave it to chance and to individual good sense and good nature. Why should there not be a department, or a bureau of a department, to which its management should be confided? By systematizing our street-travel, we could prevent much of the trouble and confusion to which we are liable at all times, and particularly in such severe Winters as that through which we are passing. If, when a huge block of marble falls upon a street railway, there were some one in authority, and with the needful means of help at hand, who could be summoned by telegraph, traffic might be resumed in fifteen minutes, instead of being interrupted for more than two hours; nor should we see the shamefully ridiculous spectacle of a long row of crowded cars detained for more than half an hour on a stormy evening because of a pair of balky horses which it was nobody's business to unhitch and replace. The matter is one of detail; but it is one of really grave importance, and yet one upon which no one seems inclined to do anything, except to let off a little good-natured grumbling, which is forgotten the next morning.

MINOR TOPICS.

The burning of PRATT'S astral oil works at Williamsburg, on Sunday night, was a sufficiently costly and dangerous spectacle, but, owing to the situation of the burned property, the fire did not spread to any alarming extent. Very different will be the result when a fire breaks out in the "oil region" of this City. THE TIMES has repeatedly shown the horribly dangerous condition of that part of New-York bordering upon the lower end of Maiden-lane. There are thousands of gallons of oil, and other still more inflammable substances, stored in old wooden buildings that are almost as easy of ignition as is a handful of tow. Some of these days a fire will break out in this locality, and the Fire Department will find itself entirely unable to cope with it. Let us hope that there will be no wind upon that eventful day, and that the prompt blowing up of a few blocks of warehouses will confine the fire within the oil region. For this is the most that we can hope for, unless the entire district be at once cleared of its inflammable stores.

Now that people are talking a little about British India, it may be interesting to know that the most recent estimates show that the population of the Peninsula of Hindostán has been greatly underestimated. It contains 186,087,000 people paying revenue to the British Government, and 55,250,000 who pay revenue to native chiefs subject to the English Crown. Out of this grand total of 241,287,000—at least one-sixth of the entire human family—Great Britain finds it very difficult to squeeze $250,000,000 a year in taxes. As a tax-payer, the native of Hindostan has clearly a great deal to learn, and it ought to raise the French people in the estimation of the world to find that, as a producer of revenue, every Frenchman is equal to at least twelve of the Oriental subjects of Queen Victoria.

A much-disgusted lobby sulked to lodgings in Washington last evening. It was the one gathered for the passage of the scheme for refunding the cotton tax—a measure which, if passed, would have put more of Uncle Sam's greenbacks into the pockets of Southern speculators and their Northern partners than those worthy gentry have seen in a long time. By some process unknown to the outside world, the lobby had persuaded itself that it could call for a report from the committee with success, and tried it, only to meet with a crushing defeat—a result in which the country may find great comfort.

It is to be hoped that the street-cleaning authorities will commence carting away the snow which has fallen within the last thirty-six hours as soon as possible. The sooner it is done the more easily it can be done, and the more benefit it will be to the community. The loss to merchants, and the suffering of the horses, inflicted by the impassable condition of our streets after a great storm, are simply incalculable. We trust that as far as the evil can be avoided it will be.

We are glad to see that the private lamp abuse is in a fair way to be speedily disposed of by the Board of Aldermen. At the last meeting, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of directing the Commissioner of Public Works to "disconnect from the gas-mains all lamps lighted for private purposes at the public expense," and the report would, probably, have been there and then adopted, but for an amendment which was submitted by Alderman McCAFFERTY, to the effect that the lamps in front of the churches be exempted. Now, we have no doubt Alderman McCAFFERTY meant well when he made this proposition, but he certainly could not have inquired very carefully into the subject. At present, most of the churches are supplied with from four to six street-lamps, all of which are lit every evening, and the gas allowed to burn until daylight, without being of the slightest service. It was this waste that was complained of, and as there seemed to be no way of preventing it short of cutting off the gas altogether, we advised that this course should be adopted. However, if the sextons could be given control of the lamps, and instructed to light them only when required, the difficulty might be met without further loss of time.

The tax-payers of Jersey City have at present nearly $5,000,000 hanging over them, in the shape of unpaid assessments for so-called improvements to their property. They have resisted payment on the ground that the benefits derived are not proportioned to the amounts charged for the same. In short, they assert that the assessments have been made in a notoriously unfair manner, the property assessed in some instances not being worth the sum charged for its improvement. In order to meet the difficulty, a committee of citizens, after careful consideration, suggests that a bill be passed by the Legislature providing for a board of revision, composed of six freeholders, to be appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen; that said board have power to adjust matters, and that its decisions be regarded as final. Under the circumstances, this plan may work satisfactorily. The property-owners, as we take it, have no desire to evade payment altogether. What they want is a fair distribution of responsibility, and this they would be likely to get from a board composed of men taken from among themselves.

The Tax on Mortgages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles in THE TIMES have had a wide influence, and done much to convince the people of the injustice and impolicy of this tax, and there is good reason to hope that the time has arrived when an enlightened public opinion will demand from the law-makers of our State the passage of the act now pending in the Legislature to exempt mortgages of real estate from taxation. In fact, there has been but one objection presented on the subject which has even the semblance of force, and it is this: "Why, if you repeal the tax on mortgages, you will increase the tax on real estate?" Now, in answering this objection, it is admitted that the first effect of such a law would be to increase, in any district where mortgages are taxed, the rate on other property, real and personal, to an amount sufficient to cover the deficiency thus created. But this deficiency would be more than made good by the impetus that would be at once given to the improvement of vacant land and the erection of new and modern structures in the place of old ones, by the loan of the capital now so much needed, but which unfortunately is not to be had on account of this onerous tax. To state the case more particularly, I will instance this City, where nearly all the revenue arising from this source is obtained. It will be safe to assume that $800,000 would cover the whole amount to be raised in this way in New-York for the present year. Now if the tax on mortgages is out of the way, the amount that will be loaned for the development of our landed interests will soon exceed the amount of the mortgages taxed; in addition to which the owners of the land would add about as much more capital for the improvements, and the land itself would also be largely increased in value by the erection of the buildings upon it. It would, therefore, be safe to state the gain in the aggregate taxable value of the land in the City of New-York, even for the first year after the passage of such a law, as follows:

Increase of loans upon bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Additional capital added by the owners of the land	[illegible]
Increased value of the land by reason of the improvements, say twenty-five per cent. of the value of the improvements	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

This is largely in excess of the amount of the mortgages now taxed. The rate of increase in the taxable value of the now undeveloped land would be constantly augmented, as the attention of capitalists, not only in this State, but elsewhere, was fully attracted to that most desirable of investments, a mortgage of real estate, perfectly secured by ample margin, and at a definite and satisfactory rate of interest.

I do not propose in this article to go into a statement of the various reasons why this tax should be repealed, as they have been so fully discussed in the newspapers of late, but will add one suggestive extract from the "report" of the New-York Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for 1872:

> The assessment of mortgages in the hands of mortgagees has had the effect of restricting in a large degree investments in that species of security to those corporations which are not liable to assessment, such as life insurance companies and savings banks, or to non-resident capitalists, who are inaccessible to our Tax laws. It is probable that the aggregate mortgages upon the real estate in New-York City amount to a sum exceeding $400,000,000. Of this sum the life insurance companies hold about $100,000,000, and the savings banks about $100,000,000, while a large proportion of the remainder is held by parties residing out of the State. Thus, while the whole amount due upon mortgage is liable to be set off against personal property in the hands of the mortgagors, the mortgages themselves are almost wholly beyond the reach of taxation. Were it otherwise, the demand for exemption by law of mortgages from taxation would be much more urgent than it is. For it is certain that no investment which is restricted by law to an income not exceeding seven per cent. can endure taxation at the rate of two or three per cent., while so many avenues are open for the use of money at higher rates. The effect of present laws, by enhancing the difficulty of negotiating loans on mortgages, is to retard the improvement of vacant property, and to oppress the owner of such property by rendering it necessary for him to submit to the exaction of a bonus where he is successful in procuring a loan. In some places where there are no large corporations to act as a sort of safety-valve, the pressure is relieved by the assessors acting outside of the law, and not assessing mortgages upon property situated within their jurisdiction, claiming that their course is justified by the result, which is to augment the basis of assessment by developing through capital thus secured the otherwise unavailable resources within their districts.

LOUISIANA.

The Truth Coming Out—How Warmoth Guessed Who Was Elected—The Congressional Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed, this morning, by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Morton called for the official returns of the Election, which were produced by B. H. Foreman, of the Foreman Returning Board, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton.

THE RETURNS.

The returns came into his possession on the [illegible] of December; were delivered to himself and colleagues by Mr. Bragdon, Secretary of the previous board. Some of the returns had been opened. Canvassed all the returns received. The returns have been in possession of the board since the canvass, under lock and key. Did not examine the vote for President and Vice-President. Rejected a few of the returns. Full eight of the Parish of Orleans, and No. 12 of the Parish of Jefferson, were thrown out upon evidence that they had been stuffed by Fusionists. The whole vote of Iberia, St. James, and St. Michael were thrown out on account of intimidation practiced during the vote.

Mr. Foreman was questioned as to the political complexion of the parishes thrown out or not returned, but he could not speak positively, though he thought most of them were Republican.

WARMOTH TESTIFIES.

Gov. Warmoth was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton. As Governor, he did not make any certificate of the election of Electors; the law does not require it; he made a certificate of the result of the election, which showed who was elected; sent copies of these certificates to the parties elected; these were the Greeley Electors; issued the certificates on December 4; no canvass had been made by any board of canvassers; were issued on the report of Mr. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State; Woodward gave the figures of the election; Woodward had no authority to count the vote; had returns from all the parishes but two; these returns were opened by himself on the 20th of December in the presence of the members of the Wharton board; the returns were put into the hands of Mr. Bragdon, the Secretary of the board, who was directed to employ clerks enough to make a calculation of the vote of the entire State; the board was then enjoined from counting or canvassing the returns, and no canvass was made; the vote was tabulated; no votes were thrown out.

TESTIMONY OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

John Lynch was sworn and examined by Mr. Morton: His name was inserted in the original act creating the Board of Canvassers. Was not present when any returns made direct by the Governor were opened. Was present until Mr. Wharton came in. Witness and Mr. Herron voted for Longstreet and Hawkins. The Governor voted for Daponte and Hatch. Did not hear that Wharton and Herron had been removed by the Governor before this vote was taken. The Board canvassed the vote for President and Vice-President before the 4th of December, and gave certificates to the parties elected on the morning of the 4th. Sent these certificates to Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, when the votes for electors were counted; the board had before it, first, the returns from United States Supervisors; second, the returns from the State Supervisors; third, affidavits from certain individuals in certain parishes; had returns from United States Supervisors from all but two or three parishes; the evidence before the board showed that the Supervisors had been driven from the polls in many places; in New-Orleans, comprising about one-quarter of the vote of the State, the tally-sheets agreed with the returns of the Supervisors; the returns of the Supervisors were sworn as correct by the Supervisors; these returns were received from the Register, who was appointed under the laws of the United States; the State Supervisor of Registration issued instructions that the Supervisors should count first the votes for Presidential electors and members of Congress. In many cases these instructions were not carried out, and full statements of the entire vote were sent to the United States Supervisors; thinks this was the case in about half the parishes outside of New-Orleans; from other parishes, only abstract statements of the result were sent; from the parishes of St. Giles, Tensler, and several others the board had full returns from State officers. Did not generally have full statements of the results from State Supervisors; one of the Supervisors submitted to witness the returns he sent to the Governor. Of these papers witness made an abstract statement. This abstract was not made in the presence of the other members of the board. Thinks the board did not have reports from State Supervisors from a majority of the parishes. There were a few parishes from which the board had returns from neither State nor United States Supervisors. In some instances parties came before the board and made statements concerning the returns. These statements were generally reduced to writing and sworn to before the proper officers by the parties making them. In some cases the board acted upon information, which was not sworn to. These affidavits were sometimes as to the result of the vote and in some as to the reason why no returns were made. In some cases the parish as a whole was thrown out, and the board counted the vote of persons who swore that they had been illegally deprived of voting. In Bossier Parish 1,1[illegible] such votes were counted. Some of the parties who sent their affidavits, which were counted as votes, were not colored. Some of the colored men so voting did not swear that they had been deprived of voting on account of race, color, or previous condition. Some of the affidavits were in the form of printed blanks. Most of the affidavits were printed, and made no reference to the color of the party by whom it was presented. Witness availed himself of all the means in his power to obtain information; did not pretend that the results reported were technically correct, but believed they were in the main; the whole vote of MacIntosh Parish was thrown out, and 1,280 votes were counted upon affidavit, all for the Republican ticket; thinks that votes were counted by affidavit in some parishes where only a portion of the votes were thrown out; in some parishes from which there were no returns the Board estimated the vote at about what they thought it ought to have been; witness' opinion is that the whole number of votes thrown out did not exceed 6,000; the affidavits received up to the time of the announcement of the Presidential vote were counted in that vote; the difference between the Presidential and Gubernatorial votes, as returned by his board, was 1,297; the throwing out of votes occurred before the Presidential vote was counted.

Witness notified the Governor of the place of meeting of his board, and requested him to be present; did not make any inquiry concerning the returns; some days later Gen. Longstreet made a demand upon the Governor for votes and returns.

To Mr. Trumbull—Bovee was a candidate for Superintendent of Police; the law would seem to exclude him from the board under these circumstances; Longstreet, Hawkins, Herron, Bovee, and the son of witness had been appointed to office by Pinchback since the board canvassed the vote. Pinchback was a candidate for Congressman at large, and the board counted him in. Outside of the City of New-Orleans the United States Supervisors, upon whose returns the board acted, were the Republican Supervisors. Does not remember whether any returns were signed by both Republican and Democratic supervisors; the records will show. In some instances the board took copies of returns made by private persons.

Mr. Trumbull—Did you have any official returns, according to the laws of the State?

Mr. Lynch—No, Sir.

Mr. Trumbull—You counted in some instances votes never cast?

Mr. Lynch—Yes, Sir. Did so under the laws of the United States, and in obedience to the principles of justice.

Witness thought the affidavits counted were generally struck off from the same press.

By Mr. Ray—The reason why the board had no official returns was because the Governor refused to give them. In parishes known to be Democratic, the Democratic count was taken when the board had returns. Presumes all the State officers of election were opposed to the Republican Party. Mr. Blanchard was requested to appoint Republican Commissioners, but refused.

By Mr. Trumbull—By Democratic returns witness means returns published in papers opposed to the Republican candidates. From two wards in New-Orleans the board made no returns; don't know within 1,000 votes how many votes were cast in those wards; his impression that they were Greeley wards.

By Mr. Morton—It is the witness' impression that the votes in these wards were counted for President and Governor, and thrown out of the vote for members of the Legislature.

By Mr. Ray—On the Saturday preceding the day of the election, witness went to the place [illegible] his search, but could not find him. Finally a friend of the Register told him that if he would indicate at what hour on the following day he would be at his house, the Register would be there. The next day witness met him near his house, and some sixty of his neighbors were registered. Notices of the time and place of registration was published, but the Register could not be found at the time and place advertised. Similar complaints were made in other parts of the State. Most of the voters had to travel as much as ten miles to be registered. It was evident that the polling-places were so located as to be inconvenient of access.

Here followed some questions as to the population of the State, the proportion of white and colored, and Republican and opposition voters, in reply to which the witness could not give clear and definite answers.

Witness then testified that no publication was made of the places of voting in his parish; no paper was published in that parish; the evidence before witness' board was that in all largely Republican localities every obstacle was thrown in the way of securing a full vote; witness saw a paper from Gen. McMillan, in which he complained that he had been prevented from voting, and of the unfairness with which the voting was conducted.

Gen. McMillan explained that the matters of which he complained in said letter were corrected, and that the voting was fairly conducted thereafter.

A long examination disclosed the fact that, according to the evidence before witness' board that the obstacles thrown in the way of voters were against Republicans, and not on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Gen. McMillan named two commissioners of election, whom the witness admitted were Republicans, and others whose politics he did not know.

Witness thought there were twenty-five white Republicans in Carroll Parish, but did not know that there were fifty; there probably were not as many there as in any other parish outside of New-Orleans.

Gen. McMillan asked several questions concerning the vote in New-Orleans, which witness could not answer, and referred his interrogator to the record.

Witness could not tell how it was that his Board returned 4,000 less votes for McEnery in New-Orleans than were returned by other boards.

Gen. McMillan submitted certificates of the United States Supervisors that the returns of the State officers in New-Orleans were correct.

Witness said that this was the rule, but that there were exceptions in which the United States Supervisors noted errors upon the back of the returns.

Gen. McMillan submitted evidence to prove the date and manner of the demands upon Warmoth for the official returns.

Senator Morton directed the witness to look at the synopsis of the evidence taken before his board, as published in the President's Message, and say at a future time whether it is or is not a fair statement.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. LONGSTREET.

Gen. James Longstreet was sworn, and examined by Mr. Morton. He testified as follows: Was a member of the Lynch Returning Board. Made an official demand upon Warmoth for the official returns of the election. On the day the Durell decision was rendered I found that the Governor was at Mr. Simms' office. Simms said that he was in private consultation with him and could not be seen. Mr. Bovee offered to give the written statement to him to be delivered to Warmoth, and Simms declined to be his messenger. Copies of the demand were left at the Governor's office. Warmoth made no reply; did not give any returns.

By Gov. Warmoth—Don't know whether he promulgated the returns on the next day. It was just in time for the meeting of the Legislature.

By Gen. McMillan—Don't think that after Durell's decision Warmoth was invited to be present.

By Gov. Warmoth—Thinks the minutes of the Board do not show that Warmoth was elected Chairman of the Board at its first meeting.

By Gen. McMillan—Was satisfied at the time of the demand that the returns were in possession of some other board.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the committee went into secret session.

THE STREET-CAR QUESTION.

Mr. Bergh and Our Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of to-day, you are good enough to review the suggestions which I ventured to offer, a few days ago, relative to the overcrowding of public vehicles in this City. You therein state that the Third-avenue line run cars every minute. This is not my experience; and, if it were so, it explains why those cars are so greatly crowded. If a man, for example, is in a hurry to get anywhere, he pauses a moment to consider where the chances are best for getting on. He says to himself, "I hear the Third-avenue cars run every minute; I will go by that line." He accordingly makes for it; the buttons of his coat are rubbed off in getting in. If a woman, she is most immodestly squeezed, and perhaps robbed, or both. The sickening sarcasm on civilized life moves on, if the generous and dying horses can move it; the usual ribald jests, curses, and physical maimings go on likewise, to the utter horror of all but the *chevaliers d'industrie*, on board.

This, perchance, is one of the reasons why that line is so crowded, because, as asserted, it runs every minute, while all the other lines of the City take their time, and run every five or ten. Hence it follows, by parity of reasoning, that if all the railroad lines ran their cars every sixty seconds, more passengers could be carried, with a stronger probability of being seated. But, according to observations made by the officers of this society to-day, the line to which you allude—the Third-avenue—passed a given point only once in four minutes; the Broadway and University-place, three minutes; the Bleecker-street, fourteen minutes; and the Sixth-avenue, three minutes. All the rest of the lines of City cars usually run at still greater intervals. Now, these public carriers have agreed to carry the people for a consideration, and I will not insult the intelligence of the community by discussing their right to a seat. In England, France, Germany, and all other civilized countries, except ours, this inherent right is recognized and enforced, thereby affirming the anti-American fact, that when a thing is full, why, it is full, and is incapable of containing more. That this axiom was never designed to be entertained by the carrying corporations is evinced by the spacious passages within, and the extensive platforms without, the cars.

Indeed, if you will pardon me for repeating the inelegant but expressive remark, more than once proclaimed, as I am told, by one of the leading railroad monarchs of this State, to wit, "That he prefers to carry hogs to men, because they pay better," the key to this whole carrying trade is furnished. It is neither public convenience nor humanity which underlies the business—it is money alone.

Now, I am asked what I have to propose. The answer is plain—to oblige all these carriers to put on more cars, and at the same time compel the public to abstain from boring into vehicles already full, no matter how inconvenient it may be to wait or to walk; and, finally, narrow and lengthen the street-cars; substitute the silent, smoke-consuming, docile, expeditious "dummy" for the crippled, insufficient horse, and it will soon be apparent that we can get on without burrowing into the earth or climbing up to the second-story windows. And, as a first step in the direction of social comfort and decency, I subjoin a copy of an ordinance yesterday introduced into the Board of Assistant Aldermen, at my request, by Mr. Thornell, a member of that body, who kindly volunteered to present and press the same to adoption.

HENRY BERGH.

NO. 696 BROADWAY, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

AN ORDINANCE for the better regulation of the use of the streets and highways of the City of New-York by vehicles and railways.

SECTION 1. Every vehicle or railway car for the transportation of passengers in and through the streets and highways of the City of New-York shall be provided and furnished with ample seats for the comfortable accommodation of such passengers. And no driver, conductor, or other person in charge of such vehicle or car, shall suffer or cause any such vehicle or car to proceed or be drawn having in or upon it more persons than can be comfortably seated.

SEC. 2. Whenever any such vehicle, or car, shall contain in or upon it, or shall be occupied by as many persons as can be furnished with seats, the driver or conductor shall at once display in a conspicuous manner on the outside of such vehicle or car, by day and night, a sign or placard indicating, in legible characters, that such car or vehicle is full, which sign or placard shall be kept so displayed while said car shall be so occupied.

SEC. 3. No person other than the driver and conductor of such vehicle or car, when so occupied, shall be allowed or permitted to enter therein, or ride thereon; nor shall any person enter therein or thereon, or persist in being transported therein or thereon, during such occupancy, or while such sign or placard shall be so displayed.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any provision of the foregoing sections, shall be at once arrested and taken before any of the Police Justices of [illegible] upon conviction, shall be fined fifty dollars or imprisoned in the City prison for not less than five nor more than ten days, or may be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of such Justice; and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, its officers and agents, are hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and to this end the Commissioners and Superintendent of Police in said City are empowered and instructed to issue all necessary orders to such police, in aid of said society in such enforcement.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its final adoption and passage.

Women and Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, as well as many other women, have read with pleasure and approval the communications of H. M. J., through your columns on this subject. But, while alluding to the annoyances of street-travel, she has suggested to us little or nothing in the way of remedy. I have a suggestion to offer, which, I think, if carried out, would, in a measure, prove effective. It is simply this: That the roofs of street-cars be made flat, and seats placed along them, in the same way as inside the car. An awning or covering could, perhaps, be placed overhead. Before Mr. Bergh has an opportunity to put in a word of objection, let me add that an additional pair of horses should be attached to every car so arranged. The cars on the different lines, with the exception of the Third-avenue, where they follow each other in rapid succession, might be doubled in number. As the avenues, with the exception of the Fifth, are all traversed by lines of cars, it would be almost impossible to add any new ones running from north to south, but there is an actual need of additional lines running east and west.

And now a special word for women on two points. First, how can we notify a conductor in a crowded car that we wish to get out? Must we shout? We are not allowed to ring the bell, even if it were within our reach, and for that reason we are frequently carried a block or more out of our way. But for fear of trespassing too much on your space, I might here offer a possible solution of this riddle. The second point is this: The straps by which we are supposed to support ourselves are not long enough to come within the grasp of a short woman, who, after a few frantic but futile attempts, hopelessly abandons the effort and resigns herself to totter over into the unwilling arms of her nearest neighbor at every lurch of the car. This is something that can be easily remedied, and I think that we are not unreasonable in asking that the straps be lengthened. To this, at least, we are entitled. Many women, unless completely tired out, would rather stand than take a seat which belongs by right of priority to some one else. We do sometimes prefer justice to courtesy, and know full well that gentlemen are frequently as tired as ourselves, wherefore we feel conscience touch us when we accept their courtesy, even while we applaud the spirit of self-sacrifice of which it is born.

FORTY-FIRST STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, too, should like to know the line of cars whose gentlemen passengers always yield their seats to ladies. I have a six years' experience to offer: For six years I have gone daily more than three miles to my place of business, and have tried, in turn, the Sixth-avenue, Broadway, Fourth, Third, and Second avenue cars. During all this time I have been obliged to stand the greater part of the way four times out of six, on an average. During all this time the ladies I have seen who have got into a full car have been obliged to do the same. I can lay my hand on my heart and say, conscientiously, that I never have failed, in a single instance, to return the most heartfelt and grateful thanks whenever a gentleman has offered me his seat, but my politeness has been very seldom taxed in this manner. I have kept a careful watch of others as well, and have seen very few instances wherein thanks were not rendered in like manner by other ladies. And I conclude, from the same careful observation, that the ratio in which a gentleman offers his seat to a lady is about one in 100.

Now it is useless to say that a woman need not get into a full car, for she has no alternative between doing this and walking. The cars are always full below Thirty-fourth-street at the hours when working women as well as men must go to their business. Your correspondent says rightly that women cannot stand as well as men; they are not tall enough to reach the straps; they cannot balance themselves as well as men, and in very many cases they are seriously injured by this kind of exertion, for which they are peculiarly unfitted by their organization. But there is still another reason why they have a prior claim on the seats, by right as well as courtesy. They do not grant corporations charters to run cars without providing seats for passengers. They do not make laws and then suffer them to be evaded. They are in no wise responsible for the administration which permits the present insufficient and disgraceful means of transit in this great City, and it is only just that those who make the laws should be the first to suffer from their shortcomings.

I have reason to feel strongly on this subject. On an icy day last week I stood for more than an hour on a street corner vainly imploring car after car to stop for me. It was as necessary for me to be at my business as for the noblest Roman of you all. At last I walked for several blocks to a car that had slipped off the track. The conductor refused to let me in. I pleaded with him, with tears in my eyes, and was at last allowed admittance in a half-frozen state, quite willing to stand on the platform, or sit on the steps. I was two hours and a quarter that morning in getting down-town.

STILL ANOTHER WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1873.

The Sixth-Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps by having their attention called to the omission, through the medium of your journal, the directors or managers of the Sixth-avenue line of cars will inform the traveling public why they do not place in their cars a notice to the effect that the conductor has authority to remove from his car any disorderly or intoxicated person. A friend of mine, a lady, had occasion, on last Thursday, to call the attention of the conductor to the behavior of an individual in a somewhat advanced state of drunkenness, but whose stage of intoxication fortunately partook of the convivial, being confined mainly to yelling forth fragments of a semi-religious, semi-political ballad, accompanied with a hiccough obligato and appropriate gesticulations. The conductor, however, expressed very civilly his regret at being, in the absence of any instructions, unable to eject any person who had paid his fare, or to refuse to allow passengers to enter a car be they drunk or not, and directed the lady's attention to the fact that there was no notice in the cars referring to the subject. Surely this ought to be rectified; and if you will insert this letter it might be of use. I inclose my card as a guarantee of good faith.

R. A. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

The regular performance of the orchestra at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, last evening, was agreeably diversified by the efforts of a quartet of soloists on the French horn. The French horn is one of the finest of instruments; but a mastery of its difficulties is so rarely attained that soloists are few and far between. The gentlemen whose début was effected yesterday can certainly rank with the most skilled of executants. To the quality of their tone, the correctness of their intonation, and their precision and sympathy, no exception whatever can be taken. Their contributions to the entertainment were much applauded. Last night, too, Signor Padovani resumed his duties as violin solo in Mr. Daly's band, and by his work, and that of the accessions already alluded to, the long "waits" passed by almost too rapidly.

Coming Lectures and Readings.

This evening Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, is to deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall. The subject of the lecture is "Oratory," and it has been highly eulogized when heard elsewhere. It is understood that the proceeds of the night are to be devoted to the library to be founded by the Xavier Union. Mr. Dougherty's reputation as a speaker, and the excellence of the object in behalf of which he visits us, should attract much attention to this lecture, and insure for it handsome pecuniary results. ....Mr. J. M. Bellew begins his New-York course at Association Hall, next Thursday evening.... "Mark Twain" is to hold forth in the Mercantile Library course on Feb. 5, his subject being the "Sandwich Islands".....The Shakespearean course, to be pronounced in the Metropolis, by Rev. John Weiss, will begin on Feb. 7. This series is under the immediate charge of well-known and influential gentlemen, whose names should be a guarantee of material success.

THE OLD FIREMEN.

Forty-fourth and Last Ball of the Volunteer Fire Department at the Academy of Music.

The members of the old Volunteer Fire Department gave their last ball for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund last evening at the Academy. These annual balls have been given for forty-four consecutive years, and were always great events in the history of the old department. When, in 1829, the Fire Department ventured to give their first ball at the American Theatre, in the Bowery, now the Old Bowery Theatre, to aid in raising a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of volunteer firemen, the necessity for such a charity was very apparent, as it was only to such benevolent efforts that the helpless ones left by the volunteers could look for support. The exertions required from the Committee of Arrangements to make such an affair a success forty-four years ago were incomparably greater than any needed to insure the triumph of any similar undertaking during the last ten or fifteen years. Money was then more hardly earned and more cautiously expended than in these prosperous days, and to sell 500 tickets at $2 each, forty years ago, was considered a much more serious piece of business than the disposal of 2,000 tickets at $5 has been found this season. Nevertheless, the Firemen's balls of that period were not only successes socially, but were generally productive of better financial results than those of very late years. The expenses attendant upon such affairs have increased in a ratio far greater than has the attendance or the prices of tickets. The rent of the old American Theatre for one ball was fixed at the modest sum of $200, which included all the appliances of the theatre, such as they were, whereas the present rent of the Academy of Music is $2,000.

There are many pleasant memories connected with the old department, which were vividly recalled last night to the minds of the veterans who wandered about the corridors and exchanged hearty greetings as they met. The faces were all familiar, despite the years that have elapsed since they doffed the helmet and uniform once so highly prized by them. The fact that it was the last ball they would ever give seemed to impress the minds of all, as it reminded them of the many stirring scenes passed through in days gone by. The fierce rivalries and sometimes bitter feuds were only remembered with a smile, though all found a pleasure in recalling the incidents of volunteer fireman life. The "White Ghost," the "Black Joke," "Big Six," Chelsea Hose," "Empire Hose," and similar old-fashioned names so familiar in the past were frequently recalled in conversation, and a sigh given for the "good old times," when to be "washed" was a disgrace, when races were frequent, and fierce contention too often the result. Anecdotes of heroic actions and hairbreadth escapes at fires were to be heard now and then as old comrades clasped hands and talked of their different organizations. In fact, the times of the old Volunteer Fire Department seemed to have come back again, though only for a night, and the scene was one that will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

For several years the Firemen's ball was given at the American Theatre, and afterward at the old Park Theatre until the destruction of that edifice by fire, when the Astor-place Opera-house witnessed the annual festivals for a long period. At the close of the Astor-place Opera-house, Niblo's Garden was honored, until the erection of the Academy of Music, when the first ball ever given there was that of the Fire Department. The location of the festivities since that time has suffered no change, and as already stated has yearly shown an increase in public interest and importance. Since the abolition of the old Volunteer Fire Department, the necessity for a fund, such as the balls have been given to aid, has yearly decreased, and now that the managers of that fund have found that their cash in hand is equal to all probable contingencies, they have determined to lay no further claim to public sympathy. The ball of last night may, therefore, be considered to have been celebrated as much in honor of the past history of the famous volunteer fireman as with any prospect or hope of materially increasing the widow's and orphan's estate. The tempestuous storm had little effect upon the gathering at the Academy. The scenes which has been so often witnessed in Irving-place this Winter was repeated last night, except that the blinding snow and wind gave an additional excitement to the scene, and made the exertions of the Police force in attendance doubly severe. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, had charge of the Police arrangements, and, as usual, acquitted himself of his arduous duties in a manner highly creditable to his patience and his good temper.

The decorations were confined to the stage, but these were of a singularly appropriate and tasteful description. The background was formed by an admirably-painted scene, representing the great fire in 1835, and in front of this was placed the illuminated representation of a hose-carriage and truck, surmounted by the monogram of the old Department, and the words, "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Volunteer Fire Department." This extensive piece of illumination, containing 35,000 gas-jets, is, like the ball itself, a time-honored affair, and has seen annual service for many years. Its appearance gave wonderful brilliancy to the stage, and, in fact, to the entire Academy. Within and in front of the proscenium were hung the old banners of the Volunteer Department, presented to them by the City. There were also many smaller banners of the Exempt Association, the Stars and Stripes surmounting all. A handsome device was presented by the mingling of fire-axes, speaking-trumpets, and other paraphernalia of firemen; but the most welcome decoration of all consisted of six immense vases filled with natural flowers, the odor of which penetrated the entire building, and diffused a delicious fragrance.

The ball commenced at a rather earlier hour than usual, for shortly after 10 o'clock the overture was over and the grand march commenced. Mr. James F. Wenman, the President of the Firemen's Association, headed the promenaders, followed by the members of the various committees, with their wives or daughters. About fifty couples formed the first promenade, and gave the platform a very brilliant appearance, the toilets of the ladies being admirably variegated in color and embellishment. The first dance, which commenced at 10:20, was the conventional Lanciers by Weigand. Even at that early hour the platform was as full as the comfort of the dancers would permit.

At 11 o'clock the Academy became completely crowded, platform, parquet, boxes, and family circle overflowing with the guests. Very few balls have witnessed such an appearance of genuine cordiality as last night seemed universal. Hundreds of veteran firemen, the ancient "bhoys" of New-York, were assembled in the vestibules and boxes, and geniality and good feeling seemed spontaneous and hearty. Many of the oldest of these veterans were present last night to grace the farewell ball.

The committees of arrangements were all very attentive, and performed their various duties with discretion and courtesy, but the unusual crowd of dancers prevented much being done in the way of arrangement. It was noticeable last night that although the actual number of guests present was not greater than at some of the other balls, the number of dancers far exceeded that of any previous ball. The costumes of the ladies were extremely brilliant, and included many novelties in feminine toilets. Full dress prevailed, and heavy silks and satin with a profusion of point lace were the most popular combinations in the dresses of the evening. The music was supplied by Grafulla, who furnished an excellent and varied programme of really first-class dance music. Among some of the oldest of the veterans of the Volunteer Fire Department who were present last night may be mentioned Mr. John S. Giles, the Treasurer of the Fund; Mr. Carlisle Norwood, of the once famous No. 5 Hose; Mr. Adam P. Pentz, Mr. Peter H. Titus, and Mr. Lorenzo Delmonico. These gentlemen may be called the veterans of veterans, and below will be found others of the most prominent of the old firemen present during the evening: James F. Wenman, Henry B. Venn, Daniel D. Conover, William S. Bates, Robert McGinnis, John G. Fisher, John J. Westray, Alonzo Slote, Robert C. Brown, William H. Stodart, Jordan L. Mott, Daniel Slote, C. Godfrey Gunther, Cornelius C. Pollion, Frederic White, William C. O'Brien, William M. Randell, George F. Nesbitt, Thomas H. Jenkins, Nathaniel D. White, Benton H. Martin, Edward Smith, Henry N. Squire, James Y. Watkins, Jr., George L. Jordan, John J. Donnelly, Frederick A. Ridabock, George H. Reay, James M. Macgregor, James Cameron, John C. Bailey, Charles Delmonico, John R. Platt, William H. Blague, John J. Bloomfield, Wilbur F. Kirby, Edward B. Thorp, J. Corbey Perrin, Jr., James M. Tilley, Edgar F. Lasak, Charles O'Connor, William C. Connor, Lyman N. Jones, Joshua S. Cooley, John S. Davidson, Samuel A. Besson, James E. Morris, Josiah Hedden, Jacob Anthony, Jr., Henry A. Burr, Albert J. Delatour, Daniel Stan-[illegible], John Garcia, Daniel T. Willetts, Charles McDougall, James L. Miller, Joseph L. Perley, James J. Kelso.

THE COTTON RAID.

What a Southerner Thinks of the Ex-Rebels' Last Grab at the Treasury.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873.

The great raid now being made upon the United States Treasury in the name of the injured and oppressed cotton-planters of the South, should be discussed in the public Press. We in the South, who know what a gigantic fraud this is, are astonished that it has not been put before the public in the proper shape. For years, certain parties in Washington, through their allies and agents in the Southern States, have been procuring powers of attorney from planters, commission merchants, and cotton manufacturers, to prosecute and collect claims for refunding the tax imposed and collected on raw cotton after the late civil war. The price agreed to be paid these attorneys is one-half of the sum collected. The ring in Washington pressing the bill for refunding the cotton tax is very powerful, and, if not wealthy, can at least be presumed to be very rich in promises; as their half of the amount, if refunded, would probably reach the enormous sum of $35,000,000.

The Southern members of Congress in the House, irrespective of party, united in a memorial that smacks of old times, which was placed upon the desks of all the Northern members. It has a "will you tread on the tail o' my coat" style about it, that indicates a feeling of uneasiness as to the propriety of such a course. They seem conscious that it has the brand of "great wrong" on it. For instance, by way of anticipating the charge of "jobbery," they say in their memorial: "Those who have stigmatized this bill as simply a huge job, are invited to answer the question whether every member from the South, of both political parties, is corrupt and mercenary." The managers and beneficiaries in this grand gift concert on the United States Treasury, not content with placing every Southern member of the House in a position where he may need a second, are anxious to have chips knocked off their own shoulders. They come at the Northern dough-faces in the following *ante-bellum* fashion: "The papers comprise memorials from the Legislatures of Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky * * *; arguments by Hon. Herschel V. Johnson and others. Are all the men who drew and signed these papers mercenary?" There is no escape from revolvers and bowie knives for members of Congress, but to vote for refunding the cotton tax.

I am personally acquainted with many of the gentlemen who signed the memorial, and I can confidently say they are neither "corrupt" nor "mercenary;" but I think they have been influenced to take this course through fear of their constituents. They must admit that the producers of cotton in the South paid no tax on cotton. The memorials may reason very cunningly that the grower, and not the consumer of cotton, paid the tax. But no honest Southern cotton-planter who ever paid any tax will deny that he added it to the price of the production of his cotton, and made the purchaser pay it to him when he sold his cotton. As a general thing the planter sent his cotton to a commission merchant, who advanced the tax, and added it to the price of the cotton. In such cases the producer never paid any tax. Growers of cotton could send their product, free of tax, under a permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue, to commission merchants or manufacturers. The manufacturer, also, in such cases advanced the tax, and added it to the cost of manufacturing his sheeting, shirting, yarns, or other cotton goods. In the end the consumer paid the tax. If the refunding must take place, justice can only be done by paying the amount of the tax to unfortunate individuals who wore out cotton shirts and other articles made from cotton. The "cotton tax lobby" would have an interesting time getting fifty per cent. powers of attorney from the "oppressed" people who did the wearing out.

If the United States Treasury must be fleeced, to avoid the conclusion that the Southern members of Congress of both parties are "corrupt and mercenary"—if it must be done to prevent another rebellion in the South, I think I can suggest a much better course for the money to take than into the pockets of the "cotton tax lobby" in Washington. The "unequal, oppressive, and unconstitutional" cotton tax collected is said to amount to eighty millions of dollars. We are told that that amount ought to be refunded to the South, because it of right belongs there, will restore prosperity and make our people correspondingly happy. Well, the Government will pay the eighty millions to the attorneys. Fifty per cent. for services, the first thing. Large items promised to Tom, Dick, and Harry, which must be paid, and in the end a few millions will go somewhere to somebody.

The Southern States at the time of reconstruction owed in the aggregate, I will say, $140,000,000, consisting of ante-war debts, and debts contracted since the war up to 1867. Few, if any, of these States will ever be able to pay the interest on their debts. It is beyond all hope that they will ever be able to pay the principal. The South is, therefore, hopelessly in debt. While thus insolvent, we can expect no prosperity. Without credit, without schools, with burdensome taxation, we cannot look for immigration. Any act on the part of Congress that would relieve us from this horrible condition would be such a reconstruction as we would appreciate and ever remember.

Again, the Government freed four millions of slaves, and left them in the most impoverished part of this country. They are struggling, endeavoring to educate their children and improve their condition. If the South ever submits to heavy taxation to pay its enormous debts, the taxes will be ground out of the bone and sinew of the black man. He furnishes the labor. Now, would it not be more humane and more just for Congress to appropriate eighty millions of dollars to relieve the poor people of the South, black and white, by paying off the Southern State indebtedness, than to put that amount of money into the pockets of gentlemen who already have enough to allow them to indulge in the pleasant diversion of a raid on the United States Treasury? I do not want to be understood as asking the Government to assume any of the debts contracted since reconstruction. Let the people deal with them.

The Southern State (old) debts can be compromised for less than $80,000,000 of United States bonds. Such a measure would bring joy to every household in the South, and attach her forever to the Union.

I suggest to the members of Congress that when the bill for refunding the cotton tax comes up, to strike out all after the preamble, and insert sections that will provide for the appropriation of an amount equal to that collected by tax on raw cotton, payable in United States bonds running twenty years or more, at four per cent., to compromise and pay off the debts of the Southern States due from each on the 2d day of March, 1867, the date of the passage of the Reconstruction act. Distribute the amount among the different States in proportion to their indebtedness, to be used by them for the purpose of compromising the same; and if not so used, to be returned to the United States Treasury. In this way great good can be done, and many very estimable gentlemen prevented from committing an act of great injustice on Uncle Sam.

VIATOR.

Domestication of Asiatic Quail in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 18.

Liddle & Kaeding, of Washington-street, received a lot of fifty Asiatic quail from China by the last steamer. The quail is about the size of the California meadow lark, and is not unlike that bird in color. The back is feathered like the English snipe, and the throat and breast resemble somewhat the European thrush. The bird is said to be able to endure climatic changes, and is very game, strong on the wing, and affording good sport to the disciples of the trigger. The firm purpose placing the birds on the farm of Messrs. Mallaird & Shafter, in Marion County, and on the property of Mr. Thompson, in Napa County, that the species may propagate and become domesticated in California. A proof of the hardiness of the bird is that during the passage none died.

A Terrible Death—A Boy Dragged Through Iron Rolls.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, Jan. 25.

A most shocking accident occurred in the rolling-mill of J. Painter & Son, located in West Pittsburg, yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. A boy, named James Welsh, was employed as a helper on the heavy rolls used for pressing the iron into flat bars. His turn was up at 3 o'clock, and he was preparing to go home. It was his duty, however, before he left to uncouple his roll, and being in a hurry, he attempted to do so before the machine was stopped. His pants were caught in the machinery, and in an instant he was drawn through the rolls feet foremost and flung out on the opposite side a lifeless mass of flesh and bones, crushed almost flat. The space through which his body passed was only five inches, and it can be easily imagined how fearfully crushed and mangled it must have been. The skull was broken like an egg-shell, and the brains scattered about the floor. Word was immediately sent to Coroner West, who proceeded to the mill and held an inquest on the remains, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was eleven years of age, a good, industrious boy, and the only son of his parents. His father worked in the same mill, and it might almost be said the lad was killed before his eyes. The blow was a terrible one to him, and the manifestations of his distress were of the most affecting character.

THE SHAW POISONING CASE.

The Surviving Members of the Family Rapidly Sinking—Testimony Before the Coroner.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Marietta Shaw, the second victim of the Shaw poisoning, whose death took place on Friday morning last, was buried yesterday. Mrs. Shaw is just alive, and that is all. She has wasted to a mere skeleton, lies in a state of stupor. The remaining three children are rapidly growing worse, and those who have seen them to-day say their recovery is impossible. The house presents the saddest spectacle, and only those who have visited it can judge of the enormity of the crime, and turn away appalled at the sufferings witnessed.

The Briggs were arrested yesterday in Hoosick by Deputy Sheriff Archer, and brought to this place and placed in confinement. To-day they were arraigned before Justice Fletcher, and pleaded "not guilty," and, as there was no evidence beyond that in Mrs. Shaw's statement, they were discharged and held as witnesses.

The examination before Coroner Kennedy was continued, and the evidence elicited was to the effect that Shaw and his wife had for several months past had considerable trouble, growing out of Shaw's intimacy with the Briggs woman; that Shaw had several times threatened to kill his wife, and had told his children that within six months Mrs. Briggs would be their stepmother.

A nephew of Shaw's testified that a few months since he was at Shaw's house when Shaw and his wife had had a quarrel, and after leaving the house Shaw told him (the nephew) that he would give him $50 if he would poison his wife, which offer the witness declined. The examination was adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

In connection with the examination, the house of Shaw was searched to-day, and two vials, one of which contained some sediment, the other about two-thirds of liquid preparation, were found in a pair of Shaw's pants. The Coroner now has them in his possession, and will have them submitted to a critical examination.

Confession of a Robber for Another in on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—The notorious thief, robber, and murderer, Chas. Mortimer, confesses to having robbed the Treasury of Santa Cruz County, for which offense the former treasurer of that county, S. W. Blakely, is now on trial. After the confession Mortimer and his wife were taken from the jail in Sacramento to Santa Cruz for the purpose of testifying. Mortimer implicates another man, whose name has not been divulged.

The newly-discovered tin mines, near San Diego, are reported to be very rich.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—There is nothing new from Gen. Wheaton's camp in the Modoc region. The California troops, en route from this city to the scene of action, under the command of Col. Throckmorton are fifty miles from Redding. A company of troops from Portland, Oregon, under the command of Capt. Miller, is at Grove Creek, being the worst part of the road. Gen. Gillem, who supersedes Gen. Wheaton, will arrive at Yreka to-morrow by stage.

The Defalcation of the Cashier Shute.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 27.—The deficiency of the Cashier Shute, at the bank, is now ascertained to be $190,000. The investigation is still going on. The only property they can find of his here has been attached—ten shares of the Exeter Machine-shop, $1,000, his house, furniture, and a wood-lot in Brentwood.

Painful Accident to a Child.

From the Detroit Post, Jan. 22.

About nine weeks ago a little child twenty months old, whose parents reside at Utica Station, was playing with a crotchet needle in its mouth, when it fell over upon the table, on which it was sitting, and drove the instrument down its throat. A physician was called, but it had passed below reach, and no further effort was made to recover it. The child continued in nearly its usual state of health, but the parents and all who knew of the circumstances were very apprehensive of serious if not fatal consequences. Yesterday the child was brought to the office of Dr. E. R. Ellis, in this city, and on examining its throat the point of the needle was discovered. This was seized with long curved forceps and withdrawn entire. The article was an instrument in common use, made partly of bone and partly of iron or steel. Its full length was four and one-half inches.

The New-Hampshire Election in March.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

It is in the power of the Republicans to elect each of their candidates for Congress, but work will be required and much of it. It is not a year when the people can be wrought up to such a pitch as during either the years of the war, or as they were in March, 1868, and March, 1872; because then New-Hampshire led off in a Presidential year, and the Republicans of New-Hampshire felt bound to do their utmost in behalf of their political brethren throughout the Union. Now, our election becomes an isolated affair, and must be regarded accordingly. We look for a handsome majority for Gov. Straw; only, however, upon the presumption that the Republicans have resolved they will never again be beaten by accident.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has received a good supply of magazines and papers by the latest mails. Among them may be mentioned the *Contemporary Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *Cornhill*, *London Society*, *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, &c., &c. There is scarcely a foreign or domestic periodical, of any interest, which may not readily be obtained at Mr. Brentano's, and if he does not happen to have it by him, he will get it out sooner than anybody else.

The Plankington House, Milwaukee, Saved by the "Babcock."

PLANKINGTON HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12, 1872.

Babcock Fire Extinguisher Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Being converted to the faith, allow me to add my testimony to the efficacy of the BABCOCK.

This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, fire was discovered in our bar-room. It had got under considerable headway, filling the halls and rotunda with a dense and stifling smoke. The alarm was sounded and the Fire Department promptly on hand. But, thanks to "THE BABCOCK," three of which I have in my house, we were saved from a disastrous conflagration and the flooding of the hotel by water. This is the second time this house has been saved by your little engines. From personal experience I cannot too highly recommend their adoption by proprietors of hotels as a safe-guard for guests and against fire. Yours truly,

W. H. COTTRILL.

—*Evening Post, Jan. 27.*

To Make the Hair Grow.

Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Edmund Yates' Story,

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MARRIED.

BREESE—CURTIN.—At Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr. Beadle, Commander Kidder RANDOLPH BREESE, United States Navy, of Newport, R. I., to MARTHA IRVIN CURTIN, daughter of Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

HAZELTINE—DALLAS.—On Friday, Jan. [illegible], Rev. Charles E. Grinnell, MAYO WILLIAMSON HAZELTINE to SOPHIE BACHE DALLAS.

KENT—JULIAN.—At the residence of the [illegible], Bay Ridge, Long Island, on the 23th inst., by Rev. [illegible] Dyer, FRANK W. KENT to Miss ANNIE J. JULIAN. No cards.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—Jan. 2[illegible], at the residence of [illegible] nephew, George Bradish, Bay Side, Long Island, ANNA CLARISSA BENJAMIN, in the [illegible] year of her age. Friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at [illegible]. Trains leave Hunter's Point, for [illegible] Depot, [illegible] returning 12:[illegible].

CURTISS.—On Friday, Jan. [illegible], ELIZA D., wife of Charles Curtiss. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from [illegible] No. 242 East [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, [illegible].

CURRAN.—At Palatka, Florida, [illegible], eldest daughter of Hugh W. Curran [illegible] Davidson, aged 21 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John S. Davidson, No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CHICHESTER.—After a short illness, at Phoenicia, Ulster County, Sunday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL CHICHESTER, aged 71 years, 1 month and 21 days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, N. O. Chichester, No. 39 South Clover-st., Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DOWNS.—On Friday, 24th inst., Mrs. ANNA DOWNS, in the [illegible] year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Thomas Whitlock, [illegible] No. 114 Madison-av., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUVALL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 2[illegible], [illegible] BUCKEL, son of the late Joseph Duvall. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, [illegible] H. Lentrel, No. 19 West [illegible]-st., on Thursday, [illegible] 30, at 11 A. M.

DENSLOW.—On Saturday, Jan. [illegible], at New-Haven, Conn., at the residence of his mother, [illegible] W. DENSLOW, of Hazardville, Conn., late of Savannah, Ga., aged 40. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at [illegible] noon, from the residence of Mrs. [illegible] Denslow, [illegible] 47 East st., New-Haven. Savannah papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Monday, 27th, at his residence, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, CHARLES [illegible] [illegible]SEY, aged [illegible] years. His relatives and friends, and those of his [illegible] John and William, are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., on Wednesday, 29th inst., [illegible] P. M.

HOLGATE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, after a short illness, FRANCIS, son of Alexander L. and Clara A. Holgate, in the 20th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Plymouth Church, Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, [illegible] inst., at 1 P. M.

LANE.—On Sunday, Jan. 2[illegible], EMMA LANE, [illegible] years. Her friends and those of the family of [illegible] Charles T. Cailis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 42 St. [illegible] Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock [illegible].

MILLER.—In Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Jan. [illegible], Mrs. C. O. MILLER, daughter of Rev. W. C. [illegible], aged 26 years. Her funeral will be attended from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Stamford, on Tuesday, Jan. [illegible], at 2 P. M.

PENDEXTER.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, [illegible], 1873, GUSTAVUS F. PENDEXTER, aged [illegible] years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 [illegible], Jersey City, on Tuesday, [illegible], at 12 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

ROBERTS.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. [illegible], of pneumonia, ALICE ROSALIE, infant daughter of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 months and 16 days. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SMEDBERG.—On Sunday, Jan. 2[illegible], at his residence, Saugerties, Ulster County, JOHN [illegible] SMEDBERG, in the [illegible] year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHARP.—On the 26th inst., at his late residence, No. 149 East 22d-st., HENRY E. SHARP, in the [illegible] year of his age. Funeral service by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., and Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. E. S., are respectfully invited.

NEW-YORK LODGE, NO. 330, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., to be held at the lodge-room, [illegible], on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay respect to the memory of our esteemed brother, Past Warden HENRY E. SHARP, deceased.

JOHN GIFFIN, M.

The members of the Masonic Fair Executive Committee are earnestly requested to take part with New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., in paying the last tribute of affection and respect to the memory of our late fellow-member, Brother HENRY E. SHARP.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Chairman.

JAS. E. MORRISON, Secretary.

SINCLAIRE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, WILLIAM SINCLAIRE, Jr., in the [illegible] year of his age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, [illegible] Palisade-av., West Hoboken. Cars leave the ferry every fifteen minutes.

TRACY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2[illegible], Hon. WILLIAM H. TRACY, Justice of the Marine Court, in the [illegible] year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1[illegible] [illegible], without further notice.

WARDEN.—Died in Paris, France, Jan. [illegible], [illegible] S. WARDEN, wife of Francis Warden.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, Jan. [illegible], [illegible] L., wife of John A. Woodruff. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Woodruff, St. George's-av., Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot upon arrival of the 1[illegible] train from New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain [illegible] pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

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PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

I. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

REFORM COMMITTEE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the above committee will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Room No. 24 Cooper Union, to discuss the management of the Institute and the dangers that threaten its future existence. Members in favor of reform are cordially invited.

HORATIO N. WALKER, President.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Jan. 27, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, 25.3 by 50, with lot 25.3 by 70, situate on the south side of Water-street, 57.8 feet east of Montgomery-street, for $14,600, purchasers, Peck & Wandell, second mortgagees. The terms of this sale were cash. The same auctioneer also sold, under a similar Court decree, Robt. P. Hope, Esq., referee, a four-story brown-stone front tenement-house and lot—latter 25 by 100.5—located on the south side of West Sixteenth-street, 125 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $9,025, including mortgage amounting, with interest, to $4,525; also sold, subject to a one-fifth interest. The purchaser was G. E. Dorlan, the present owner of the property, he having bought the house at private contract, and the sale yesterday was made merely for the purpose of perfecting title. The same premises were sold a year ago for $18,000, but a litigation being then pending concerning the title, the purchaser at that auction declined to comply with the terms of sale. No other business was transacted.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are announced: By William Kennelly, Supreme Court sale, Solomon F. Higgins, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick double tenement-house and lot, latter 25.3 by 87.5, No. 48 Eldridge-street, east side, between Canal and Hester streets, and the five-story and basement brick double tenement house and lot, latter 29.2 by 76.1; No. 88 Hester-street, south side, 58.2 feet west of Allen-street. Also, adjourned Supreme Court sale, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50.5 by 98, on the east side of Avenue A, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. Also, Supreme Court sale, same referee, of the unexpired lease of house and lot on the east side of Third avenue, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-eighth-street, lot 24 by 100. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 64 feet front by about 58 feet deep (irregular,) situated on the south side of West Thirtieth-street, 34 feet east of Seventh-avenue. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, George Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, of the store, tenement, and lot No. 535 Second-avenue, west side, 53.5 feet south of Thirtieth-street, lot 16.8 by 65.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent transactions at private contract are reported:

By A. C. Lamson & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, plot of four lots, each 25.6 by 100.8, on the south side of East Ninety-second-street, 62 feet east of Madison-avenue, with one lot, same size, in rear, on the north side of East Ninety-first-street, 62 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold together for $60,000; also one lot, 25 by 75, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth-street, sold for $55,750.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, four lots on the north side of West One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and four lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, adjoining above avenue, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, eight lots in all, between Tenth-avenue and Morningside Park, sold together to L. J. Phillips for $32,000.

By Simon Lightstone, No. 668 Sixth-avenue, nine lots on Eighty-first-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, sold for $290,000 cash; four houses and lots on West Fifty-sixth-street, sold for $35,000 each; five lots on West Eighty-eighth-street, sold together for $45,000, and a farm in New-Jersey for $68,000. (We should be glad to furnish more explicit details as to the location of the property sold, but in the brokers' report received all further particulars were wanting.)

By F. G. & D. Brown, Broadway, corner Wall-street, the following Westchester County real estate: Plot of land, 125 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Morrisania, 355 feet west of Willis-avenue, including water front, sold for $[illegible] to the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company; plot of fifteen lots, each 25 by 100, on the south-east corner of Willis-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Morrisania, sold to same company for $30,000; plot of twenty-eight lots, including water front, on the south-west corner of Willis-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Morrisania, sold to same company for $145,000; [illegible] acres of land on the south side of the road leading from White Plains to Harrison, in the town of Harrison, adjoining land of Benj. Halliday, sold to Peter A. H. Jackson for $20,000. The same firm have also recently disposed of the following Long Branch, N. J., property: Three-story frame building, known as the Arlington Hotel, and eighteen acres of land, located at the north end, sold to the New-Jersey Railroad Company for $54,000; five and three-quarter acres of land, located on Ocean-avenue, south of the West End Hotel, sold to C. G. Francklyn, of the Cunard Steamship line, for $36,000.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 5-story brick tenement-h. and L. Water-st., s. s., 57.8 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., lot 25.3x70, building 50 ft. deep	$14,600
1 4-story brown-stone-front tenement-h. and L., West 16th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av.; lot 25x100.5; sold subject to a one-fifth interest	9,025

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

East Broadway, No. 201, leasehold	$8,050
Prospect-place, e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d-st., 16.5x55	15,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9, 2 hs. and ls.	16,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	8,125
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; 35th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	150,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, husband to wife	27,250
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 53.8x100.5	50,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x100	400
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	16,800
[illegible]-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	40,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	38,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x102.2; contract	5,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100	15,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x99.11; [illegible]-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x99.11	26,750
[illegible]-st., n. s., 318.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 87.10x99.11	12,000
High Bridge av., e. s., 371.0 ft. e. King's Bridge Road, 24x100	2,500
[illegible]-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 84th-st., 51.1x101.8	31,750
[illegible]-av., n. e. corner 117th-st., 50.11x100; 117th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11, 1-5 part	3,000
[illegible]-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x80	19,000
[illegible]-av., n. e. corner 51st-st., 25.7x101.8	30,000
[illegible]-av., e. s., extending from 205th-st. to 206th-st., 199.10x[illegible]; 9th-av., s. w. corner, 99.11x100	23,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, near Madison-av.—4-story high-stoop house.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, between 5th and Madison avs.—First-class 4-story brown-stone house.

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, between 5th-av. and Broadway—Full-sized, 4 story, brown stone.

EAST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, between Park and Lexington-avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTIETH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant 4-story, brown stone.

WEST FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—4 story brown stone.

FIFTH-AVENUE—A large and elegant house, near

FIFTH AVENUE—4-story stone house, near 45th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE, between 33d and 34th sts.—4-story brown-stone house.

MADISON-AVENUE, between 36th and 37th sts.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, between 34th and 35th sts.—4-story brown-stone house.

Also, houses on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th and Madison avs., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.,
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

REMOVAL.

JOHN McCLAVE

HAS
Removed his real estate office
FROM NO. 44 TO NO. 1 PINE-ST.,
One door from Broadway.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x100 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x[illegible] feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply at office of A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

A.—GRAMERCY PARK.—FINE FAMILY residence, and six-stalled stable, on 19th-st.; lot 50x100, house 30x70, with dining-room and pantry extension, 105 feet; four-story, high-stoop, stone, soundly built, and in complete repair; price for house, stable, and grounds in fee, only $75,000.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.—"LOTS AT LOWEST RATES."—5th-av., Central Park, corner 91st-st., 100 by 125. 8th-av., Central Park, corner 102d-st., 100 by 100. 58th-st., near Madison-av., 75 by 100, excavated. Grand Boulevard, 82d-st., 1 or 5 lots cheap. 87th-st., 9th-av., 75 by 200; 6 lots for public building, &c.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON 142D-ST., BETWEEN BOULEVARD AND NEW-AV.; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRONT ON THE BOULEVARD, NORTH OF 152D-ST. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVEN LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AND 111TH ST. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE ON 79TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE on an up-town street, between 4th and Lexington avs., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x45x100; first-class order; price moderate; terms easy. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

HARLEM RIVER WATER FRONT—For sale a fine plot with a front on river of 250 feet. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., a few blocks below Central Park. For particulars Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.

O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AROUND, IN, AND NEAR
BRICKSBURG.
FOR SALE.

Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands, Village Lots and Water Powers; for healthfulness unsurpassed; good soil, pure water, no fever and ague; only forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia, on railroad; $25 to $50 per acre.

Circulars sent free. Address
ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 164 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ESTATE OF 150 acres, in Westchester County, about seven miles from Harlem Bridge, between two growing villages. It possesses much natural beauty, excellent improvements, and good railroad facilities, present and prospective; it is desirable alike for present residence, immediate improvement, or investment.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A HOTEL nearly finished at Rockville Centre, Queens County, Long Island, near South Side Railroad depot; lot 75x200; house has twelve rooms; will sell reasonable, as the owner has other business to attend to. Inquire at No. 1 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J. —Cottage, containing seven rooms, piazzas, marble mantles, water in kitchen, cistern and well; land 100 feet front by 200 feet deep; price $4,500. Call on owner, No. 45 7th-av.; no agents need apply.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE. —State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT; FINE house and out-buildings, store, (an old stand,) ten acres in fruit and flowers; convenient to City; price $10,000; a sacrifice.

RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—Modern improvements, unfailing stream; three minutes from all trains and harbor; price $7,000. ARTHUR E. SKELDING, Riverside Station, Conn.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND—BEAUTIFUL shore-front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; one acre; $9,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
(Known as the *Post* Buildings.)
ALSO ON
MAIDEN-LANE, PEARL, MONROE, AND CHERRY STS.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The following described real estate, viz.:

HANOVER AND BEAVER STS. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

the valuable property situate
AT THE JUNCTION
of the above-named streets, together with the granite and brick buildings thereon, being Nos. 8 Hanover-st., 16 Exchange-place, and 69 Beaver-st., and now known as
POST'S BUILDINGS.
From its shape, which is nearly square,
ITS FRONTAGE ON THREE STREETS,
AFFORDING EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LIGHT,
ITS SIZE,
CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WALL-ST.,
From which street it is
VERY CONSPICUOUS.

All combine to render this property one of the most valuable in that immediate section of the City. It is capable of being either altered or improved so as to produce a

VERY LARGE RENTAL.
DIMENSIONS:

53 feet 4 inches on Hanover-st.
84 feet 2½ inches on Exchange-place.
75 feet 2 inches on Beaver-st.

MAIDEN-LANE.

The five-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Maiden-lane, between William and Gold sts., and known as No 83. The building covers nearly the entire lot and has an office extension. Lot 25 feet 3 inches on Maiden-lane, 81 feet 11 inches on the north line, and 90 feet 9 inches on the southerly line.

PEARL ST.

The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pearl-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as No. 336. Lot 25 feet 2 inches front, 126 feet 11 inches on the easterly, and 124 feet 2 inches on the westerly side.

The four-story brick store and lot situate on the northerly side of Pearl-st., near Hanover-st., and known as No. 119. Lot 25x83.11 on east line and 68.10 on west line.

CHERRY-ST.

The lot of land situate on the southerly side of Cherry-st., between James-slip and Roosevelt-st., known as Nos. 69 and 71; 31 feet 5 inches by 61 feet.

MONROE-ST.

Four three-story brick houses and lots situate on the northerly side of Monroe-st., about 33 feet west of Jackson-st., Nos. 267, 269, 269½, and 271; each 16 feet 9 inches in width, and varying in depth from 62 to 67 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TERMS.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
of valuable leasehold property.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

No. 244 East Houston-street, with the buildings thereon; ground rent, $450; lease expires May 1, 1888. Nos. 153 and 155 2d-st. are each a three-story and basement brick house; ground rent of each, $150; lease expires May 1, 1876, with covenant of renewal of nineteen years. Sale by order of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., Administrator, under the will of James L. Phelps, deceased.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 4 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., sale by order of Barret H. Van Auken, Esq., executor of Jesse Van Auken, deceased;

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The extra large first-class dwelling and lot, No. 4 West 21st-st., south side, 142.6 feet west of 5th-av.; house is four story and basement, brown-stone front, 27.6x48 feet, with two-story and basement extension, 27.6x20 feet; has independent walls, and contains the improvements; lot 27.6x92 feet. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 34th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.

FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.

Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 478, 480, 482 BROADWAY, and No. 40 Crosby-st., 75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., to let or lease; will be improved by first-class building to suit tenant. Also, Nos. 21 and 23 Peck-slip, corner of Water-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

TO LEASE—FOR COMMERCIAL OR MANUFACTURING purposes, a plot of ground, 200x400 feet, fronting on East River, at Lower Ravenswood, near Hunter's Point. For particulars, apply to

H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY COSY THREE-STORY basement and subcellar modern house, in fine order, all improvements, No. 132 East 28th-st.; rent reasonable to good tenant; small family; possession Feb. 1. Inquire in adjoining house, No. 115 Lexington-av., for permit.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED BY A CASH BUYER—A medium-sized house between 6th and 9th avs., 20th and 45th sts.; modern improvements; none but owners need apply. Address with price, W. T. J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.

Portland and
Ogdensburg
Railroad
Trunk
Line to the
Atlantic
Nearly
Done
VERMONT
DIVISION.

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED

THIRTY-YEAR

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Only $16,000 Per Mile

ON A

COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1872:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,918,019 95
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1872	2,070,659 45
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,988,679 40

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	$5,776,518 70
Losses paid during the same period	2,339,844 82
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,055,707 63

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock; City, bank, and other stocks	$8,443,730 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	3,480,100 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	409,903 18
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,755,374 14
Cash in bank	265,093 81
Total amount of assets	$15,571,206 13

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1869 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Fifty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. Jones,	James Low,
Charles Dennis,	B. J. Howland,
W. H. H. Moore,	Benj. Babcock,
Henry Coit,	Robt. B. Minturn,
Lewis Curtis,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Charles H. Russell,	Frederick Chauncey,
Lowell Holbrook,	George S. Stephenson,
R. Warren Weston,	William H. Webb,
Royal Phelps,	Sheppard Gandy,
Caleb Barstow,	Francis Skiddy,
A. P. Pillot,	Charles P. Burdett,
William E. Dodge,	William E. Bunker,
David Lane,	Samuel L. Mitchill,
James Bryce,	James G. De Forest,
Daniel S. Miller,	Robert L. Stuart,
Wm. Sturgis,	Alexander V. Blake,
Henry K. Bogert,	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	Josiah O. Low,
C. A. Hand,	Charles H. Marshall.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1873.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1873, without rebate.

THOS. HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
SCRIP DIVIDEND WANTED.
Full prices paid by
MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
No. 37 Wall-st.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
(AS REORGANIZED.) OFFICE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1873.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, for ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 19th of February.

CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds
of a Completed Railroad
in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE, LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST
JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIDATED Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by

JOHN B. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is in addition a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. It will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 130 Broadway.
M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Sec'y. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Gen. A.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

The assessment on the stock of this Company has all been paid in cash.

Capital and Surplus, after allowing for Boston and other losses,

$301,595 00.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1873.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held the 21st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

HENRY P. DE GRAAF,	JOHN Q. ADAMS,
JAS. W. DOMINICK,	JOHN SNIFFEN,
LEVI H. MACE,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
ALBERT DUNG,	HARMAN WAGNER,
WM. R. FOSTER,	M. SCHRENKEISEN,
A. C. BENEDICT,	JAMES BUCHAN,
WM. E. CLARK,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOSEPH W. LESTER.	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, HENRY P. DE GRAAF, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM E. CLARK, Esq., unanimously re-elected Vice-President.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

We now offer these Bonds at the above VERY LOW price. THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

ILLINOIS
Registered Coupon Bonds
$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,

Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by

AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Saline Coal Company will be held on Monday, Feb. 3, next, between 12 M. and 1 P., at the office of Messrs. W. Alexander Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. CASEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ,
President.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 420 GRAND-ST.

Deposits before Jan. 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS........................$10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.
LENOX
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 153 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON,
Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend
OF TEN PER CENT.,
payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873........$[illegible]

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 156 BROADWAY, Jan. 21, 1873.

CAPITAL........$[illegible]
SURPLUS........$[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 25, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of

JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st February next at the office of the Company, No. 305 Grand-st.

The transfer-books will be opened 3d February.

RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order,

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 16th day of January instant, after which and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable Feb. 1.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Feb. 1.

D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.

R. R. SMITH, President.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873, will be paid at the Banking office of Turner Bros., on and after that date.

W. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1873, from first mortgage bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, will be paid by the First National Bank of New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 3 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY,
JAMES GLASSFORD, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of
PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
au12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 20 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] day of December, 1872.

MARGARET LE COMTE,
Executrix.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-law6mTu*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

J. T. ELLIS TO THE PUBLIC.

The New Secor Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINE.

Ten years' experience with the HERETOFORE leading Sewing-machine gives me a practical knowledge of its worth, which I do not undervalue, yet thousands have found that machine a study not yet mastered. With the NEW SECOR how changed!

IT WILL LITERALLY SEW FROM TISSUE-PAPER TO LEATHER.

And, think of it, ALWAYS READY with a short, straight needle,

WHICH CANNOT BE SET WRONG.

A FEED, INDEPENDENT OF SPRINGS,

In short, with a fewer number of of pieces than any LOCK-STITCH machine yet made. A full description seems fairy-like, yet wonderfully true.

IT IS A GLORIOUS MACHINE.

I shall be in constant attendance at the Sales-rooms the coming week to receive orders from families, and to make arrangements for supplying manufacturers. Old customers are invited to call.

J. T. ELLIS,

No. 1,246 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, leaving from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

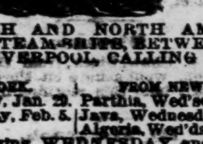
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-street, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Thompson......Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster......Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, Thomas......Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, Gates......Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage........................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1	VICTORIA, Sat., Feb. 15
AUSTRALIA, Sat., Feb. 8	EUROPA, Sat., Feb. 22

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price..........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan..........Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON........Roussau....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT........Lemarie....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE........Danré....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in February, loading at Pier No. 12 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS.

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tues. Jan. 28
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL..........Thurs., Jan. 30
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Sat., Feb. 1

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
(RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:
MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.............Saturday, Feb. 1,
Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Feb. 24
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
WILMINGTON, (Havana only)..........Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Feb. 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Steamship GEORGIA will take the place of the Steam-ship JAS. ADGER, and will sail Tuesday, Jan. 28 at 3 P. M. Shippers will change their insurance accordingly.
H. R. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 177 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HURLEY, WHO, IN THE Summer of 1866, left his father's house in Little Chapel-st., Wardour-st., Soho, London, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, if living, is requested to apply to Mr. Lovell Keays, No. 26 Charles-st., St. James, London, as there is a considerable sum of money coming to him under a relative's will. If William Hurley be dead, any one giving satisfactory proof thereof to Mr. Keays will be rewarded.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:03, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:22, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:22 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSETT,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:42, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:0 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.

Choice assortment just received. For price-list, address FLORIST, Box No. 191, West New-Brighton, Richmond County, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of George Henry, of the County of Hudson, bankrupt, aforesaid. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
JOHN C. BAILEY,
Deputy United States Marshal, as Messenger,
District of New-Jersey.
MUIRHEAD & McGEE,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditor.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTHA ROBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Martha Roby, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her, or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the adjourned third general meeting of the creditors of James B. Smith, one of said bankrupts, will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1873.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION — AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with twenty-five (25)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON, } Executors of
JAMES THOMSON, } Wm. Thomson,
DAVID THOMSON, } deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.
(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FESSENDEN and EDGAR J. DAY, comprising firm of Edgar J. Day, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order of the Court in the above entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, and dated Jan. 20, 1873, I will sell at public auction by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, in front of their store at No. 113 Pearl-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 1 P. M.: six first-class work horses, two first-class carriage horses, one valuable bay mare, and one valuable stallion, being a part of the estate of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated Jan. 24, 1873.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANkets at HARMER, HAYS & CO., 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 210 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av.—Neat furnished rooms, with closet, hot and cold water, for gentlemen and wives; board and house first class.

BOARDING.—TWO FRONT SECOND-story rooms to let, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLY - FURNISHED room, first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
AND FRENCH READINGS,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his hall, No. 1,238 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 1½ P. M.
Exclusively to ladies desiring to learn to speak French fluently, and make their theoretical knowledge practically available.

STEINWAY HALL. FEB. 5.

MARK TWAIN.

Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1, at the hall, No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and the Library desk.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The second lecture of the course of 1873, will be delivered by C. P. CRANCH, N. A., at 8 o'clock, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 28th inst. Subject—*The Education and Culture of the Artist.* Admission free.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

REV. DR. HEPWORTH WILL DELIVER a lecture THIS EVENING, entitled *Our American Homes,* in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts.—No. 3,746—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale; The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundry lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy, of the bankrupts: all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of Griffith & Wundram in six United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.
WM. P. ABENDROTH,
Assignee, &c. of the said Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and notice is further given that at the said time and place the said Register will hold the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja14-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSENTHAL, ISAAC BLACK, ISAAC ALEXANDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isidor Rosenthal, Isaac Black, Isaac Alexander, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts; and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1873.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Counsel for said Bankrupts,
ja14-law3wTu* No. 7 Warren-street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES G. RIECK, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DONALD CAMERON and ANDREW J. SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Donald Cameron and Andrew J. Scott, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
FRANCIS O. FRENCH, Assignee.
ja28-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—The undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt hereby gives public notice that the outstanding unsettled claims in favor of the estate of said bankrupt will be sold at public auction, at the City of New-York, in the Rotunda of the City Hall, on the 8th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the order of this Court heretofore entered.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
THOS. F. HAYES, Assignee.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
ALIXE!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW PARISIAN SENSATION!!
EVERY EVENING.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Louis James, James Lewis, J. H. Burnett, W. H. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Nellie Mortimer.

MATINEE of ALIXE, SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, he will begin a series of SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT PERFORMANCES, which will always differ from the "running" play, and will include the full strength of the company. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, with NEW-YEAR'S EVE, or FALSE SHAME, with the powerful original cast.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SENSATION!

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES!
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE this brilliant spectacle will be acted!
Fourteen tableaux!
Mrs. JOHN WOOD!
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!
Murray's SUPERB STUD of thirty HORSES and fifteen PONIES!
The tribe of twelve Arabs!
250 auxiliaries!
1,000 brilliant costumes!!
A cataract of real water!!

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
IN PREPARATION
A NEW AMERICAN SENSATION by Mr. DALY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SIXTH WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM.
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated
BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1,
At 1½ P. M.,
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

J. M. BELLEW.

ASSOCIATION HALL, THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

This great reader will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in AMERICA (as above) with the following PROGRAMME:
Overture, Organ..........Mr. J. PEARCE
HORATIUS, (Lays of Ancient Rome)......Macaulay
RICHARD III., (Clarence's Dream).....Shakespeare
VITAL SPARK..........Pope
(Organ accompaniment and angel song by chorus.)
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS......Leigh Hunt
COX'S DIARY..........Thackeray
Overture, Organ..........Mr. J. PEARCE
KING ROBERT OF SICILY..........Longfellow
("Magnificat," organ and chorus.)
GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT........R. Browning
BRIDGE OF SIGHS..........Hood
THE CHARITY DINNER..........Mosely
BALACLAVA CHARGE..........Tennyson
Trumpets, organ, march, &c.
*.*Tickets for sale at the Hall and Schirmer's.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, at 8.
FOURTH GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 3, E flat, Op. 97..........Schumann
CONCERTO, No. 2, F minor, Op. 21..........Chopin
Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
OVERTURE, Coriolanus, Op. 62..........Beethoven
SYMPHONIC POEM, Orpheus..........Liszt
VORSPIEL, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg.
Wagner

Admission tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Admission to second balcony, $1.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

MARK TWAIN—FEB. 5. Subject of lecture: THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets at the Mercantile Library Rooms.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS

IRRESISTIBLY LUDICROUS—THE CREAM OF FUN!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, and
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

By the amateurs who recently exhibited at Association Hall. Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
AND FRENCH READINGS,
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his hall, No. 1,238 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 1½ P. M.
Exclusively to ladies desiring to learn to speak French fluently, and make their theoretical knowledge practically available.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT of the GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, at STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. With the kind assistance of Mlle. Anna Drasdil, contralto; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, violin; Mr. Albert Meyer, piano. The St. Petersburg Horn Quartette, and the Vocal Society "Arion." Reserved seats, $1. At Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its semi-annual reception in Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

A BOX WANTED FOR CHARITY BALL at Academy of Music, Feb. 4. A fair premium will be paid. Address T. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
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ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

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MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

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Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

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Begins at 8. Saturday matinée at 1½.
TO-NIGHT,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
ATHERLEY COURT.

TO-MORROW NIGHT, for the first time in America, a drama in five acts, adapted from the French of Mons. D'Ennery and Plouvier's, LE CENTENAIRE, by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The piece will be presented with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with the following excellent cast:

JACQUES FAUVEL, { 100 years old, head of the house of Fauvel and Company, } Mr. MARK SMITH.
GEO. FAUVEL, his grandson,
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS.
MARTINEAU, a very rich, poor man,
Mr. F. F. MACKAY.
MAX DE MAUGAIE, a gentleman of intrigue,
Mr. GEO. PARKES.
RENE D'ALLY, a gentleman of impulse,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.
BERNARD, a legal physician,
M. H. MONTGOMERY.
DESLANCLES, a clerk in the house of Fauvel & Co.
Mr. W. H. WILDER.
LOUIS, a servant,
Mr. W. STUART.
CAMILLE, great-grand-daughter of Jacques Fauvel,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS.
JULIETTE DUPRAT, her married sister,
Miss MARY GRISWOLD.
Mme. LAROCQUE, a cousin of Camille and Juliette,
Miss IMOGEN FOWLER.

In the course of the play, A BIRTHDAY CHORAL, composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a chorus of thirty children.

SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. SATURDAY, at 1½, first matinée of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

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WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873,
and during the week, F. G. Maeder's splendid dramatization of Ned Buntline's great Weekly story of
BUFFALO BILL.
J. B. STUDLEY
will enact his original part of BUFFALO BILL.
All the original effects and appropriate scenery.
Preceded by the roaring comedy of the
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
A gorgeous pantomime will shortly be produced, with Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

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LAST WEEK of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
and last six nights of John Howard Payne's tragedy of BRUTUS; Or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
EDWIN BOOTH
as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

On MONDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre in his world-famous and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

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Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday matinée. Brilliant success of the spectacular legend entitled

Alhambra.	Morris's Mystic Changes;	Alhambra.
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Alhambra.	the renowned Lauri Troupe;	Alhambra.
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Alhambra.	three beautiful Ballets; new	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	Novelties every week.	Alhambra.

Secured seats, 50 cents and $1 extra. To-morrow (Wednesday) evening, first time on any stage, Prof. Tobin's entire new illusion, entitled Frankenstein, or the Olympic Mystery.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Second time of	Second appearance of the
Mr. J. M. WARD,	celebrated American
in Falconer's	actor
Irish drama	Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
of	in his great drama
PEEP O'DAY,	of
or	KIT,
Savourneen Deelish.	The Arkansas Traveler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
NEW FEATURES TO-NIGHT.
New Songs, New Music, New Dances, New Variations.
The Child-Athletes, the Siegrist Family.
Great European Troupe of Trained Dogs.
Davies, the Ventriloquist. Child-Violinist American.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

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Seats secured six days in advance.

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The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its semi-annual reception in Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

Thirteenth Annual Sale of

PAINTINGS,

Contributed by members in aid of the Fund, to be sold at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 28, 1873

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

EXHIBITION FREE.

These pictures were all painted expressly for this sale, and have never before been exhibited.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

W. Whittredge,	G. H. Boughton,	Jno. F. Kensett,
Geo. C. Lambdin,	C. P. Cranch,	A. F. Bricher,
Jno. Williamson,	A. W. Warren,	Jno. M. Falconer,
Jno. Carlin,	J. G. Brown,	Chas. Parsons,
D. M. Carter,	John Pope,	Alex. Lawrie,
J. W. Casilear,	D. Huntington,	J. B. Bristow,
H. A. Loop,	Wm. L. Sonntag,	Edward Gay,
T. A. Richards,	W. J. Hennessey,	Jno. L. Fitch,
Carl Muller,	Chas. F. Blauvelt,	Eliza Greatorex,
David Johnson,	Wm. Morgan,	M. F. H. DeHaas,
R. W. Hubbard,	J. O. Eaton,	A. H. Wyant,
H. Fuchsel,	Thomas Hicks,	Alfred Jones,
J. B. Bristol,	Homer Martin,	Vincent Colyer,
P. Platt Ryder,	A. B. Durand,	A. F. Tait,
Jno. F. Weir,	J. F. Cropsey,	Edward Gay,
W. H. Beard,	S. R. Gifford,	Eastman Johnson,
	F. O. C. Darley.	

Pictures bought at this sale will be carefully delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

MR. HENRY CARTER, ORGANIST, has now taken up his residence in New-York, at No. 14 5th-av., and is prepared to enter into an engagement with the music committee of any leading church. He began his musical career as a London organist, was six years at Quebec Cathedral, four years in Boston, where he had charge of the Advent choir, and gave regular performances on the Boston organ, and the last six years he has been at St. Stephen's Providence, with a surpliced choir. On leaving Quebec the Oratorio Society acknowledged his services as teacher of ten oratorios. In Boston eight of his chorister boys were concert soloists, and in connection with his last six years at Providence, he has received the following kind notice from Bishop Clark: "I was instrumental in bringing Mr. Carter here. I regard him as a high-toned Christian gentleman, as one of the most accomplished organists in the land, and peculiarly gifted in the task of organizing, training, and managing a choir. He is enthusiastic in his profession, and gives his whole soul to it." The Providence *Journal*, after referring to a recent course of twenty organ concerts by Mr. Carter, says: "His removal will be regretted by the large classes that have been receiving instruction from him and by the community generally."

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR JANUARY.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

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First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent, or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 163 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (as class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

VIOLIN MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED ON sheet-music paper, at 5 cents each, "St. Patrick's Medley," "Jolly Brothers' Galop," "Attack Galop," "Sturm March Galop," whole by mail for 25 cents. Send stamp for large catalogue. B. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, No. [illegible] New-York.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos, BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, manufactory prices, $250; every improvement; fully warranted; installments, $12 monthly; to rent low. CABLE'S, No. 470 6th-av., near 34th-st.

THE DEATH RATE.

Statistics of the Past Year—The Prevalent Diseases of New-York and the Comparative Mortality.

The following report on the mortality of the past year was furnished, yesterday, to the New-York County Medical Society, by Charles P. Russel, M. D., Chairman of Committee on Diseases, and Register of Records, Health Department:

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1872, there were reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection of the Health Department, 157 cases of typhus fever, 416 of typhoid fever, 3,037 of scarlatina, 1,259 of measles, 774 of diphtheria, and 2,386 of small-pox.

The mortality of the year 1872, as we anticipated in a former report, was very excessive—being nearly 5,500 over that of any previous year in this City. A better idea of the sudden increase by which it was marked will be conveyed by the following figures, extending back for ten years:

In 1863 the deaths amounted to 25,196; in 1864 to 25,645; in 1865 to 24,843; in 1866 to 26,815, of which 1,138 were caused by cholera; in 1867 to 23,159; in 1868 to 24,889; in 1869 to 25,167; in 1870 to 27,175; in 1871 to 26,976, and in 1872 to 32,647. Up to 1866 the death-rate of these years was considerably augmented by the fatality attending wounds and diseases contracted in the war of the rebellion. In 1867 there was a marked decrease to 23,000 deaths, and from that time up to 1870 the increase was progressive. In 1871, a very healthful year, there was a slight diminution, and in 1872 an enormous rise in mortality. We shall compare the deaths in 1872 with those of the preceding year, in order to show what particular diseases were concerned in this increase. The peculiar influences, meteorological or otherwise, which contributed to so large a mortality, are not altogether apparent, as the rise in weekly mortality began to be noticeable in the very beginning of the year and continued to the end. Such causes were certainly not confined to this City, as every large Eastern city from which we have yet received returns participated to even a greater extent in the same trouble. During 1872, as compared with 1871, the increase in Boston was 34 per cent.; in Providence and Philadelphia 29 per cent., in Brooklyn 23 per cent., and in New-York only 21 per cent. That of Cincinnati was normal—about 6 per cent. A large territory along the Atlantic was thus overspread by the same disturbing elements. The Summer's heat was certainly remarkable, and its humidity high, to which circumstances we may attribute much of the mortality of the last season and early Autumn; but the meteorological phenomena of the rest of the year offered no features extraordinary enough to account for the unwonted death rate.

The zymotic class of affections produced 8,364 deaths in 1871—31 per cent. of the total—and 11,922 in 1872—37 per cent. of the total; an excess of 3,558 deaths, or of 69 weekly. Every important disease of the miasmatic group shared in this increase save relapsing fever, whose mortality in both years was so trifling as to exclude it from the list which we now present:

Deaths from—	1871.	1872.
Small-pox	805	929
Measles	409	463
Scarlatina	791	990
Diphtheria	238	446
Croup	466	675
Whooping-cough	465	565
Typhus fever	65	86
Typhoid fever	239	364
Typho-malarial fever	12	22
Intermittent fever	110	111
Remittent fever	165	193
Cerebro-spinal fever	48	782
Puerperal fever	80	107
Diarrheal diseases	3,653	5,187

It will be perceived from the foregoing statement that the three most fatal epidemics of the year were scarlatina, small-pox, and cerebro-spinal fever. We may regard scarlatina as our most constant epidemic, and its mortality in 1872, although greater than in 1871, was not up to the average. If we accept as an approximation to the truth the number of cases reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, its mortality approached 33 per cent.; 725 of its deaths occurred among children less than five years of age, 193 between five and ten, 38 between ten and fifteen, and 34 over fifteen years, the eldest being a male between forty and forty-five. Of all its deaths 667 took place in the first six months of the year.

The small-pox epidemic was a continuation of that of the previous year. It reached its culmination in the Spring, its highest weekly mortality having been 51 in the week ending May 25. It abated in the Summer months, and continued under control afterward. Five hundred and fifty-two of its victims were males and 377 females. It exhibits a greater disparity between the sexes, chiefly among adults of foreign birth, than any other disease. This is doubtless owing to the better facilities for vaccination enjoyed by the females of the poorer classes over their male relatives, who are commonly absent at work during the visits of the vaccinating physicians. 552 deaths were of natives, and 377 of foreigners. The great preponderance of native deaths is to be accounted for by the fact of 409 having occurred in children under ten years old, the vast majority of whom were of native birth, although of foreign extraction. There were retained in the City 617 cases, which came to the notice of the Health authorities. 316 of these, or over 50 per cent., proved fatal. Many of these were only discovered by the certificate of death, and of course many who recovered had been sequestered, and thus escaped observation. Therefore, the ratio of deaths given must be regarded as exaggerated. The Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards suffered the most severely, having, respectively, 60 and 78 deaths, 50 per cent. of all which occurred in the City proper out of 17 per cent. of its entire population. Four persons between 70 and 75 years old, and one between 80 and 85, were carried off by small-pox.

Cerebro-spinal fever became epidemic early in the year, and up to Dec. 31 destroyed 782 lives. The first death in New-York was recorded in 1861, or at least spotted fever was assigned as the cause of death in a single instance. No similar case was recorded up to 1866, during which year there were registered 18 deaths from "cerebro-spinal meningitis." The same disease was credited with 32 deaths in 1867, with 34 in 1868, with 42 in 1869, with 32 in 1870, and with 48 in 1871. Most of these cases seem to have been regarded as idiopathic cerebro-spinal meningitis, if there be such a thing. The proportion of deaths to cases of this disease as it prevailed here during the past year cannot be even estimated, as we have had no means of ascertaining the number of recoveries; 415 of its deaths were in males, and 367 in females—642 native and 140 foreign. The same explanation of the excess of native mortality is applicable to this affection as to small-pox, 530 deaths, or 68 per cent., having occurred among children under ten years old. After that age the number diminished rapidly in each successive quinquennial period of life—the two oldest deaths having been reported as between sixty-five and seventy. As to the etiology of this disease, the circumstance of its first cases and many subsequent ones having been found in dwellings where defective drainage existed, seemed to point to emanations from privies and sewers as its chief exciting cause. Its appearance, however, almost simultaneously in many portions of the United States would indicate a pandemic origin. But we do not deem it expedient to discuss theories.

There is nothing of interest to be noted in regard to the deaths by measles and croup. Diphtheria was particularly fatal during the latter portion of the year, its deaths in the last quarter averaging twenty-one weekly.

Two hundred and sixty-one males and 304 females fell victims to whooping-cough. There are two interesting facts which distinguish the fatal cases of this affection in New-York: First, its being confined exclusively to children under ten years old, no cases beyond that age having been recorded since 1865, and in that year but one, whose age is given as between fifty and sixty. We have before adverted to the universal preponderance of females over males among the fatal cases of this disease as quite characteristic. The United States census for 1870 shows 3,987 male deaths, against 5,021 female deaths from whooping-cough throughout the country. Of these 9,008 cases, only 143 were over ten years old, one of which was over eighty years old. The remaining diseases of this order exhibited no unusual peculiarities, except in the case of diarrheal affections, which produced an enormous mortality during the hot season. That our excessive Summer mortality is due almost entirely to heat is shown pretty well upon the chart which accompanies this report, where the fluctuations of the death-line are seen to correspond closely to those of the line of mean temperature.

Syphilis caused 139 deaths, of which 110 were congenital cases. It is somewhat curious that of the latter 63 were males and only 37 females; 6 deaths were due to hydrophobia. Alcoholism was returned as the direct cause of death in 214 instances. In 1871 these deaths amounted to 220. Of the last year's deaths, delirium tremens occasioned 102. Intemperance was certified as either the direct or complicating cause in altogether 826 cases—over 2 daily; 75 per cent. were in males.

Constitutional diseases caused 6,604 deaths, against 6,263 in 1871. The principal were as follows: Four deaths were due to gout—2 males and 2 females; and 152 to rheumatism—62 males and 90 females; the latter affection has been steadily increasing in prevalence and fatality within the past five years; 392 deaths were referred to cancer, against 335 in 1871; cancer of the uterus caused 95; of the stomach, 87; of the breast, 55; of the liver, 48; of the cancers of the breast and uterus, 74 occurred in married women, 58 in widows, and 11 in single women. Of the whole number of cases, 96 were native, and 296 foreign—a remarkable difference in favor of the native element, obtaining equally among the males as the females; for we find that cancer of the liver destroyed 24 of each sex, of whom but 6 were natives.

Tuberculous and scrofulous affections caused 5,023 deaths. The most interesting of this order, viz., phthisis pulmonalis, carried off 4,274 persons—thirteen per cent. of the mortality from all causes—its lowest relative mortality since 1866. In 1871 its deaths amounted to 4,186—a percentage of fifteen and a half upon the total. Of its deaths in 1872 there were 2,176 males and 2,098 females; 1,461 were natives and 2,813 foreigners—the latter being double the former.

The class of local affections occasioned 10,908 deaths, against 9,280 in 1871. The chief varieties were as follows: Disorders of the nervous system, 3,479. Of these cerebral meningitis and encephalitis caused 962; apoplexy and paralysis, 577; insanity, 65; epilepsy, 94; convulsions, 922; and direct effect of solar heat, 320. The last was the greatest number of deaths from this cause ever known in New-York; 212 occurred in the week ending July 6. In point of mortality from all causes—amounting to 1,591—the week mentioned was the most remarkable in the history of this city. Upon a single day, July 2, there occurred 351 deaths. It will be seen by referring to the chart, that the highest mean temperature was reached on July 1, and was immediately followed by a corresponding rise in the death-rate.

Of disorders of the circulatory system, aneurisms, (mostly aortic,) caused 72 deaths, and heart diseases 894. There were due to pneumonia 2,150 deaths, and to bronchitis 1,040, a considerable increase upon 1871. 1,330 deaths were ascribed to affections of the digestive system, the principal of which were: Diseases of the liver, 478; enteritis and gastro enteritis, 321; gastritis 118, and peritonitis, (idiopathic, so-called,) 146. Urinary affections were credited with 1,174 deaths, 1,064 of which were due to Bright's disease, nephritis and uræmia, about the same number as in 1871. Diabetes mellitus was assigned as a cause in 25 instances—16 males and 9 females. Singularly enough the same number of such deaths and the same proportion between the sexes was observed in the previous year.

Diseases of the generative system produced 59 deaths, of which 26 were cases of ovarian tumor or dropsy not operated upon, and 10 of metritis (now puerperal.) Locomotory and osseous diseases caused 159 deaths, and integumentary affections 46. Affections peculiar to new-born children were credited with 965 deaths—635 being referred to premature or abnormal birth—the rest being mostly malformations. Puerperal diseases caused 476 deaths against 381 in 1871. There were certified 393 deaths as due to age, 7 of which (1 man and 6 women) were reputed to have passed 100 years—cases somewhat apocryphal.

There were due to accident or negligence 1,108 deaths—116 from being run over, and 305 from falls. There were 69 homicides, but no execution. Of the 144 suicides, 50 were by poison, 32 by shooting, 22 by hanging, 16 by cut or stab, and 13 by drowning; 219 bodies were found in the water.

Of the total mortality, about 50 per cent. was in children less than 5 years old. There died 1,553 persons of 70 and upward. The total number of deaths was 32,647—giving an annual death-rate of 32.6 in each 1,000 inhabitants, the population being estimated at 1,000,000.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES P. RUSSEL, Chairman.

Rapid Transit—Meeting Last Night—A Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Last night a meeting of the Rapid Transit Association was held at Messrs. Hoffman's, No. 602 Sixth-avenue, Mr. Ruggles A. Witthaus presiding. The committee appointed at the meeting of Monday last to go to Albany, reported that the bill authorizing the building of a railway by the City authorities had been laid before the Legislature by Messrs. Opdyke and Tiemann. Those gentlemen had promised to give the bill all the power they could, believing that the measure was one which would meet with the approval of both Houses.

Mr. Simeon E. Church, one of the committee, stated that while in Albany the provisions of the proposed bill were freely discussed by the committee, and several Senators had agreed to give their hearty support to the measure, notwithstanding that a number of them had been instrumental in getting other charters passed for the same purpose.

A large number of names had been sent in expressing their approval of the idea of holding a public meeting at Cooper Institute. The day of the meeting was not fixed upon for the present, but will probably take place in the course of a few days. The committee adjourned after giving the Executive Committee power to take such measures as they thought necessary.

John B. Gough Disappoints An Audience.

It having been announced by the Mercantile Library Association that John B. Gough would lecture last evening, Steinway Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, but after keeping the audience waiting until nearly 8½ o'clock, the President stated that Mr. Gough was sick, and the association had endeavored to fill his place by Prof. S. Woolley, who would deliver a number of recitations. More than half the audience immediately arose and left the hall, and for some time there was a great fear of a disturbance, as several hundred persons besieged the box-office, demanding the return of their money. The treasurer had, however, disappeared, and, as the people were very demonstrative, Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, was called in. The Captain advised the excited crowd to go home, and to-day demand their money at the Mercantile Library. By this means the disappointed persons were induced to disperse, but not before giving vent to their feelings in not very complimentary language toward the association. Those who remained listened to the recital of several poems.

Henry Stanley, of the Livingstone expedition, was noticed among the audience, and called forward to make an address. He made a few rambling remarks, and the audience dispersed.

What is Known of the Sun—Lecture by Prof. Young.

The results of astronomical science in determining the nature of the sun, its size, and distance from the earth, were summarized in an interesting lecture last night by Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, at Cooper Institute. The lecture was the last of the American Institute scientific course, and was fairly attended. The Professor spoke at length on the approaching transit of Venus, in December, 1874, and expressed the opinion that, by careful observation by the various expeditions which were to be stationed in all parts of the world, the sun's distance from the earth, on that occasion, could be determined within 150,000 miles, instead of 500,000, the margin of accuracy now boasted by science. The sun, he said, could not be solid, as its face was perpetually changing. The planet had some unknown core, immediately inclosed in a gaseous and intensified heat, with an outer covering of nebulous character, from which light proceeded. The sun's "spots" were ascertained to be simply great cavities or holes to the centre for the escape of gas or admission of the atmosphere. The supply of heat or gaseous fuel was probably derived from influx and chiefly from showers of meteors, and also from an imperceptible contraction of the surface of the planet. The lecture was profusely illustrated, and was attentively received by the audience.

Fires.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the third story of the three story and attic building occupied with the second story and attic, as a hat and cap manufactory, by Schoenwold & Stern. Their stock was wholly destroyed, and the loss to the firm will reach nearly $15,000, which is covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by Messrs. Sleights & Specht, dealers in caps and furs, whose loss on stock by water is $5,000; insured. The building was damaged $2,000; insured. The firemen worked hard, and were on hand early. It was fortunate that their race to the fire was not retarded by any accident owing to the snow-filled streets, as the burning building, situated in the centre of a lot of silk and lace warehouses, was especially calculated to create a destructive fire. Capt. McCullagh, of the Eighth Precinct, preserved good order, and prevented the many thieves congregating in the Eighth Ward, from plundering the warehouses.

The fancy-goods store of Aaron J. Stern, at No. 199 Eighth-avenue, was found on fire at 9½ o'clock last night. How the flames originated could not be learned. Although the damage to the building was but trifling, yet from the valuable character of the fabrics contained in it, Mr. Stern's loss on stock will reach $7,000.

Banquet by the Old Burns Club.

The one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated, last evening, at the Grand Central Hotel, by the Old Burns Club of the City of New York. There was a large company present, and, after a splendid banquet had been discussed, the President, Mr. John Reid, in a short speech, responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate." The regular toasts ensued, which were responded to by Judge Samuel Jones, Mr. Samuel Patterson, Mr. Robert Anderson, Mr. Hosea B. Perkins, Mr. M. J. McKenna, Capt. Thomas Sampson, and others. Mr. Henry Spear, Mr. Charles McGregor, Mr. Malcom Taylor, Mr. J. Linklater, and others favored the company with appropriate songs, which were applauded. A pleasant evening was spent by all present. The officers of the club are: President, Mr. John Reid; Vice-President, Mr. Joseph Laing; Second Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Nicholson; Secretary, Mr. C. G. Nicholson; Treasurer, Mr. William Grant.

A New Scheme to Supply Jersey City with Water.

It is said that a proposition has been made to the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, and received its favorable consideration, looking to the construction of a large reservoir of fresh water on Newark Bay. It is proposed to build a where the Central bridge crosses the bay, so as to form a large basin, the side walls to serve as a retainer for the boulevard. A sewer is to be built under the boulevard. The water which accumulates, it is expected, will be fresh, and serve to supply the surrounding cities. As the shore of Newark Bay, at the point indicated, is the lowest part of Hudson County, it would be very difficult to raise the water to the higher parts of Jersey City, even should the accumulation prove to be fresh, as expected, and the scheme scarcely seems feasible, even if it has received the approval of the railroad company.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

A Steady Fall of Snow for Twenty-Four Hours.

The brilliant sunshine and genial Spring atmosphere of Sunday was alike deceptive and evanescent. The announcement by "Old Probabilities" of "light and fresh northerly winds and clear weather," and the removal of the impediments to City travel occasioned by the recent snow-storms, caused people to congratulate themselves on the prospect of good bracing weather and a wholesome stimulating atmosphere.

As night set in on the Sabbath the sky assumed a dull leaden hue, and the air seemed charged with indications of an impending storm. Toward midnight the thick snow began to fall and continued to descend in a dull, dreary shower until morning, when the view everywhere in the city presented the appearance of a negative photograph, the lights and shadows reversed, all mantled in snow. As the morning advanced a brisk and cutting north-west wind set in accompanied by a violent and blinding storm of hail, which, impelled by the force of the blast, struck the face of the pedestrian with the stinging effect of small shot. The sky was by mid-day entirely overcast and lowering, presaging a continuance of the storm.

During the day the storm continued with more or less violence, a lull being generally succeeded by a shower more thick than that which preceded. As evening advanced, it assumed a more decided tone, and commenced to fall in dense, blinding and minute particles, which, driven along by the eddying wind, formed drifts and hummocks along the thoroughfares and at corners and crossings, some feet in depth, and seriously impeded the street traffic. Owing, however, to the early indications of a continuance of the storm, the officials of the various lines of street cars had made arrangements to meet the emergency, and the snow-plows, drawn by eight horses, were immediately put in requisition, to clear the different tracks converging at the new Post office. Until the roads were cleared but half the usual number of cars were run over the principal lines.

Toward evening, however, when the business men and working classes crowded to the various termini, the lines were run on time, as usual, and no serious interruption occurred. All the cars were drawn by double teams. The Broadway stages were dragged along at the usual funeral pace by the overtaxed and exhausted pair of horses. At the City Hall and Vesey-street crowds of persons, principally females, were congregated, waiting for the cars, and though the night was not very cold, still a great amount of inconvenience and suffering was experienced by women, standing ankle-deep in slush and exposed to the pelting of the storm as they were unable to secure seats in the car. The practice of men who meet the down cars before they arrive at the end of the line, and monopolize the seats, gave great annoyance to women last night. It is no unusual occurrence to see a *down* car, when near its terminus, filled to inconvenience with passengers going up-town. Thus it is that females and children are kept waiting on the street without accommodation or shelter.

Owing to the character of the snow partaking of the nature of hail and sleet there was not that amount of inconvenience experienced by the pedestrians, nor suspension of traffic which would be expected from such an incessant down-pour.

In Brooklyn the snow-plows were kept continuously at work to clear the tracks, notwithstanding which the various lines were obliged to reduce the number of cars and to employ double teams. On the North and East Rivers the weather was thick and hazy. At times a dense mist obscured the view, so as to render objects invisible at 100 yards, the wind blew in fitful gusts, whirling and driving before it the dense shower of fleecy snow, and revealing a momentary view of the neighboring shore. The ferry-boats generally ran as usual, and no accident or interruption occurred. The Staten Island boats did not run the usual number of boats last evening. The Erie and other lines of railroad were blocked up, and trains were delayed considerably beyond time.

The storm ceased at about 9½ P. M., and the clear sky indicated frost. The sidewalks were more slushy than during any period of the day, but few were abroad at that hour to feel the growing inconvenience. The Third, Fourth, and Eighth avenue lines ran the usual number of cars during the night, and no serious difficulty was experienced on any of the main lines.

The mails arrived in due time, except the Eastern, (Boston,) which was one hour overdue.

The Storm in the Country.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Steady light snow has been falling since early this morning, and is now from two to three inches in depth.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed here all day and continues to-night. This, added to the snow of the previous and late storms, measures over two feet deep on the level. Strong fears of a disastrous freshet following a thaw are entertained, and precautionary movements are urged. All the trains are behind time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Snow commenced falling last night at 7 o'clock, alternating during the night between snow, rain, and hail, and continued so during the day. It is now snowing severely.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 27.—Rain fell here during the whole of last night. There are forty schooners, and an unknown bark from Liverpool, in the Breakwater.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 27.—Snow continued to fall during the day, clearing off at about 9 o'clock.

Committee of Seventy—New Members Chosen—Amendments to the Charter.

There was a very full attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night.

Mr. James M. Brown, the Chairman, read a report from the Committee on Nominations, and Messrs. Samuel J. Tilden, Benjamin F. Tatham, and Edwin L. Godkin were chosen to fill the existing vacancies.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, called the attention of the committee to the fact that a deputation from the Board of Assistant Aldermen had presented to them some arguments why the board should be continued, and asked for the views of the General Committee.

Mr. James M. Halsted thought they should be retained. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Charles Watrous, and every other member, regardless of politics, who spoke on the subject, thought there was no good reason for the committee to make any adverse proposition to that submitted by the Republican Central Committee to the Legislature, and at the suggestion of Mr. Neilson, a resolution to that effect was adopted.

Mr. Eaton introduced the following resolutions, but no action was taken upon them other than to give a general invitation to their author to accompany the Committee on Legislation to Albany to-day:

Resolved, That this Committee will insist that if the Common Council is to have the power of confirming and rejecting the nominations of the Mayor for heads of departments, every such rejection shall be by resolution, in which the reasons for such rejection shall be stated, and the vote thereon be taken by ayes and nays, and recorded.

Resolved, That before the Mayor shall remove a head of department, or a head of department clerk, the person proposed to be removed shall be furnished with a brief statement of the causes for such proposed removal, and be allowed a fair public opportunity for explanation; and such causes and explanations shall be briefly recorded and printed in the City Record.

Resolved, That the terms of the Commissioners of Police, Health, and Fire Departments should be classified, and some of them extend beyond the term of the Mayor, and all the Commissioners should not belong to the same party.

Prof. Dwight and the Chairman gave a special invitation to Mr. Schultz and Mr. Eaton to accompany the Committee on Legislation to Albany, and they consented to go, to demonstrate that the Committee of Seventy is a unit on all questions looking to good government for this City.

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 18.—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 6; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 29; diphtheria, 25; small-pox, 26.

Week ending Jan. 25.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 9; scarlet fever, 58; measles, 11; diphtheria, 24; small-pox, 21.

Increase.—Typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 8.

Decrease.—Typhus, 1; measles, 18; diphtheria, 1; small-pox, 5.

THE GREELEY WILLS.

A Compromise not Effected—Further Testimony Taken—Graphic Sketches of Mr. Greeley's Last Days.

Contrary to expectations, no compromise appears to have been arrived at between the proponents and contestants in regard to the last two wills made by Mr. Greeley. The proceedings in the matter before Surrogate Coffin were therefore resumed at White Plains yesterday.

Joseph H. Choate, Esq., stated that he had been requested by the Misses Greeley to appear as counsel with Judge Hart and Mr. Nelson, but owing to the brief period which had since elapsed, he was not then prepared to do them justice; besides, he was anxious to see whether an arrangement could not be agreed upon advantageous and satisfactory to both sides. It appeared to him that there is hardly any pecuniary interest now at stake; for that reason, it seemed a common duty to come to terms. But, he was bold enough to believe that if one or two weeks' time were allowed, he would be prepared to understand the whole case, and what was still more desirable, bring the matter to a peaceful and amicable settlement.

Mr. Williams, counsel for contestants, objected to any postponement, and alluded to the delays which had already taken place in the proceedings in order to afford opportunities for a compromise of interests in the matter, without any satisfactory results.

Mr. Choate remarked that the case had assumed a different phase than it had at the last hearing in the court, and read a letter from Mr. Williams, Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, setting forth that the trustees of that institution were not contestants to the last will of Mr. Greeley, and were not represented by counsel in the matter. Mr. Choate, therefore, contended that inasmuch as all of the legatees named in the will of 1871 had declined to press any claims upon the estate of Mr. Greeley, no one had any right in that court.

The Surrogate decided that the title of the estate virtually went into the control of the executors named in the will; they had the right to appear there.

The following witnesses were then called by the contestants:

OLIVER JOHNSON'S TESTIMONY.

Oliver Johnson, examined by Mr. Williams—I reside in the City of New-York. I am the managing editor of the *Christian Union*. I knew Mr. Greeley for about twenty-nine years. From 1844 to 1848 I had the *Tribune* in my charge. I left the *Tribune* in 1848, and returned to it in 1851 for a short time, then left it and returned to it again in 1870 for a brief period, then returned to it in 1871, and remained until near the close of 1872. While upon the *Tribune* I was nearly in daily intercourse with Mr. Greeley. I met Mr. Greeley near the death of his wife. I saw him once or twice immediately preceding her death; also on the day following her death, at Mr. Alvin J. Johnson's residence. I saw Mr. Greeley again on the day of his wife's funeral. He met me on that occasion in a manner which at once attracted my attention. He shook my hand and held it for half an hour without speaking to me, and when he did speak, he spoke entirely of himself, as an utterly ruined man. He said nothing to me about his wife, but spoke of himself, his pecuniary affairs, and the *Tribune*. He reproached himself with having utterly destroyed it, and that he was utterly ruined. He seized my hand in a peculiar manner, as he had never done before. I cannot describe his looks. His manner was very peculiar. When he spoke about being a ruined man, I told him that he was mistaken; but the only reply he made was a repetition of the same expression over and over again. He would keep repeating, "I am a ruined man. I have ruined the *Tribune*; it has all gone to the dogs." I told him again that he was mistaken; that the *Tribune* was doing well. He then shook his head, showing that what I said made no impression upon him. There was a great deal of wildness in his appearance, which occasioned me apprehension and alarm in regard to the state of his mind, and he remarked that he wished he was dead instead of his wife. He said that more than once. It was not a fact that Mr. Greeley or the *Tribune* was ruined. It was impressed upon my mind at that time that Mr. Greeley was deranged, that he was not rational. This was the day before Mrs. Greeley's funeral. He again talked to me the next morning; and his conversation was of the same kind, and it made the same impression on my mind. On Sunday preceding the death of his wife, his conversation was of the same tenor. It was on Sunday, Oct. 27, when I dined with Mr. Greeley. My conversation with him that day was considerably less than usual, but it awakened an anxiety in regard to the state of his mind. I next saw Mr. Greeley on the day of his wife's funeral. After the funeral was over and he had returned to the residence of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, I entered the house and found Mr. Greeley seated away from all the rest of the people, and directly in the centre of the room. His appearance attracted my attention directly to him. He did not attempt to hold any intercourse with any one. His manner was quite unusual. His face appeared vacant and despairing. I saw him next at the house of Mr. Sinclair. There were a number of stockholders of the *Tribune* met there for consultation with regard to the affairs of the *Tribune* Association. Nothing was said by Mr. Greeley about the death of his wife in the course of our conversation. The meeting at Mr. Sinclair's was not a formal one. I hardly know who called it. Mr. Greeley opened the conversation about the *Tribune* affairs. I cannot undertake to state all he said. He rose to his feet to speak, and, among other things, he said that he had ruined us all; but he did not know why he had done it, but he knew he had done it—that everything he had done that afternoon was wrong—he had been ruining us. Mr. Rooker was there at the time. He finally lost the thread of his discourse, became incapable of speaking, and sat down. The whole tenor of his speech or remarks was entirely different from his usual manner. He said he had tried to write, but he found everything he did he did wrong. There was no fierceness about him; he seemed full of lamentation and sorrow. The whole expression of his face was unusual and wild. My conviction at the time was that Mr. Greeley was deranged. I have no more doubt on that point than that I am here at this moment. I next saw Mr. Greeley at the house of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson on Tuesday, Nov. 19. I went into the parlor and found Mr. Greeley lying on the sofa. I went up to him, took his hand, and expressed a hope that he was better. He said he was better. After a brief silence he turned toward me with a wild look, and said in an undertone or whisper, "Where did you come from?" I replied that I came but a short time ago from the *Tribune* Office; he then said, "How did you get here?" I told him in the usual way, by the horse-cars. He looked at me wildly, and then said, "How do they get the papers from the *Tribune* Office down to the Post-office?" I told him that Mr. Sinclair attended to that matter and saw it done. He then inquired, "What does it cost?" I saw that he was not in a condition to talk with, and therefore left him. I entertained no doubt whatever but he was insane. Mr. Greeley was benevolent with his means. I should say remarkably so. He was open to the appeals of the suffering. I have heard Mr. Greeley say that gal, as he used to call Gabrielle, was his girl, and Ida was Mrs. Greeley's girl. I remember further that he spoke of Gabrielle as being his favorite daughter. I know of no real or imaginary reason why Mr. Greeley should have left his youngest daughter under the guardianship of his eldest daughter, or for distrusting the capacity of the youngest daughter to take care of her own property after arriving at the age of twenty-one years. I have heard Mr. Greeley say sometimes that his eldest daughter was educated at a Roman Catholic convent.

Cross-examined by Judge Hart—The first time I noticed anything strange in the manner of Mr. Greeley was on the 27th of October, the Sunday preceding the death of Mrs. Greeley; Mrs. Greeley had been sick for years; I cannot say whether Mr. Greeley was much attached to his wife or not; Mr. Greeley was not keeping house in the City; I had been intimate with him without being intimate with his family.

Mr. Johnson was cross-examined at some length, but gave no new testimony. Mr. Runkle was then called, and testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. RUNKLE.

I am one of the trustees of the *Tribune* Association. At the meeting held at Mr. Sinclair's house, Mr. Greeley said that he was a black fraud; that he was trying to do right, as he had always been trying to do, but he could do nothing right that day; that everything he did was wrong. Some one endeavored to convince him to the contrary, but it seemed to be of no use, but he said that he had been wrong all the time, as wrong as he could be. Everything he said appeared to be a repetition of those remarks. He complained of pain in his head; put his hand up to his head, and said it was hot. He appeared to be very unhappy and very much distressed. He was very positive in his statements, but yet he was very mild. He seemed to have fallen away very much. There was a vacant expression in his face. When he was told that the paper was not ruined, it made no impression upon him, for he only repeated what he had said. I think all present said to him, "Mr. Greeley, you are mistaken." I regarded Mr. Greeley as being out of his mind.

He remarked to those present that if they wanted the *Tribune* to prosper they had better get rid of him, that he was in their way.

Question by Mr. Nelson—Do you know of any indebtedness in money to Mr. Greeley, which was in jeopardy? A.—I know of one claim of $5,000 due on an accommodation note, and another of $900, the latter due from Mr. Sinclair, who was supposed to be a man of property at the time.

A. J. Johnson was the next witness, and testified that he accompanied Mr. Greeley to Chappaqua on Nov. 9, the day the last will was written, and while there noted peculiar actions on the part of Mr. Greeley, which led him to believe that he was deranged.

The case was then adjourned to Feb. 3.

Anniversary Exercises by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The twentieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening at the hall, corner of twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, in the presence of a very large assemblage. Among those present on the platform were, R. A. Brick, James A. Faithfull, Oliver Harriman, G. G. Williams, Col. Darling, Col. Vincent Colyer, J. W. Patterson, W. W. Wakeman, Wm. F. Lee, Drs. Peaslee and Baylis, and Rev. Drs. Prime, Foss, MacArthur, Darling, and Tyng.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Association, in his introductory address stated that during the past year the total receipts of the building were $56,309 34. Expenditures—Interest on mortgage of $150,000, $10,500; insurance, coal, gas, &c., $7,815 16; repairs, $5,270 16; paid up entire floating debt remaining since last year, leaving the building unencumbered, except by mortgage, $5,086 50; [applause] water tax, $200; expenses of carrying on the association and its branches, $2,284 81, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer $4,552 71, which has since the making up of the books been considerably increased. A telegram was received from Senator Wilson regretting his inability to attend. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., delivered an eloquent address on the influence for good of Christian laymen, and pointed with pride to the characters of such men as Henry Wilson, Schuyler Colfax, and Gen. Howard, who dignified the highest stations of society, and against whom the attacks of slander flew idly by. Their credit stood on invulnerable foundations, untainted and renowned, and such men effected more real good than any missionaries. He delivered an earnest appeal to young men in behalf of honesty, sobriety, and self-rectitude. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Wayland Hoyt and Rev. John Hall, D. D., and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Children on Randall's Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of Friday, Jan. 24, relative to the Commissioners of Charities of this City, some of the statements seem to me, in justice to the Commissioners, to require correction. The Protestant children and adults on Randall's Island are under the supervision of the Protestant chaplain, and while it is true, as you assert, that the school-ship has a Catholic chaplain and teacher, the Protestants on that ship have a Protestant chaplain and teacher, and the same is the case with the children and adults on Hart's Island. Of course, the Catholics very largely outnumber the Protestants in all these institutions, but the places of public worship on these islands, at least, are open to Protestants as well as to Catholics.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.
Randall's, Ward's, and Hart's Islands, and School-ship Mercury.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Ajax" may find consolation in learning that others are suffering also from the extortion of the Metropolitan Gas Company. I have just the same number of burners, have not had even a Christmas party, my circumstances continue the same as before the pretended reduction in price, and all that I can accuse myself of is, that I have been careful not to burn so much gas, still my bills are steadily increasing, and this month it is considerably higher than it was this month last year. As you have so successfully broken up the band of Ring conspirators, lend us your powerful aid in at least exposing the frauds of the Metropolitan gas monopoly.

MUTUS.
EIGHTH-AVENUE, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873.

Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you not think that it would be salutary for the Legislature at Albany, before passing the new School bill, to introduce into it a clause prohibiting keepers of liquor-stores, and uneducated men generally, from holding positions as school commissioners, trustees and inspectors? If school commissioners, trustees and inspectors hold salaried positions under the Government, would it not be desirable to prevent them from holding positions under the Board of Education? Verily, in this vast City we ought to be able to secure highly-educated men, who would devote their time and labor to advance its educational interests. Yours, &c.,

REFORM IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1873.

Department of Public Instruction—The Case of Mr. Lord.

The investigation before the Department of Public Instruction into the charges of intemperance and inefficiency preferred against Mr. Lord, Principal of Grammar School No. 8, was resumed yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but little information was obtained. Mr. N. Waterbury, on behalf of Lord, objected to further investigation, as witnesses were not present to substantiate the charges. Mr. C. J. Nehrbas, for the prosecution, stated that he could offer more testimony from persons absent in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The committee, however, seemed to think an adjournment unnecessary under the circumstances. The objection was overruled. Mrs. Hulsapple testified that her nephew had been often beaten at the school, and that when she went to remonstrate on two occasions Mr. Lord was intoxicated. Mrs. Kassenbeck also swore that she had seen Mr. Lord drunk in school, and smelt liquor on him. The investigation was adjourned to Monday next.

Reception of the Entre Nous Club of Philadelphia.

A number of the Entre Nous Club of Philadelphia, consisting of a part of the officers of the State Fencibles of that city, were received last evening in this City by the Simon Cameron Association. The reception took place at the Club-rooms, No. 135 Eldridge-street. Shortly after 8 o'clock the officers of the Association, consisting of Mr. John Heckler, President, Col. Geo. W. Gibbons, Vice-President, Mr. Charles Morton, Secretary, and Mr. Augustus Heckler, Treasurer, entered the Club-rooms, followed by a portion of the Entre Nous Club, consisting of Capt. J. N. Ryan, Capt. Geo. Devinne, Capt. Louis Renz, and Lieut. Charles Renz, of the State Fencibles, and others of the Club. The majority of the visitors were detained by the snow-storm, and did not arrive in the City until after 12 o'clock. Several ladies were present, and, altogether, a very pleasant evening was spent, Lieut. Charles Renz contributing to the enjoyment by his performances on the piano. About 1 o'clock the company adjourned to attend the ball of the First Independent Cavalry Company, given at Teutonia Hall. The visitors will return to Philadelphia to-day.

Personal.

Gen. White, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic; Walter Trumbull, of Chicago, and Isaac H. Bromley, of Hartford, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. Samuel Tate, President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Memphis; Col. A. W. Maupin, President of the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad; Hon. George Jerome, of Detroit; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Admiral de Rohan, of Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Goddard, of the United States Army, and J. M. Seeley, of Great Barrington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. S. M. Mansfield, of the United States Army; Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Culver, of Duluth; Hon. F. S. Laflin, of Saugerties, and Hon. H. E. Garth, of Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Gowen, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Gen. J. Echols, of Virginia, and Capt. Upton, of Massachusetts, are at the Astor House.

J. M. Buckingham, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel.

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Taylor and others against Taintor, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, the question was whether the plaintiffs in error were liable as sureties on the appearance bond of one McGuire, who had been indicted for theft after his rendition by the Governor of New-York, he having gone to that state on the requisition of the Governor of Maine, and his conviction and imprisonment in the latter State. The Court below held that notwithstanding the rendition, and the impossibility of the production of the prisoner, still the sureties were liable on the bond. The Supreme Court affirm the judgment, holding that the action of the State of New-York was not such an act of the law as would excuse the non performance of the conditions of the bond, and that the rendition was not so far by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the United States as to give it the same effect in Connecticut as if made by the Governor of that State, in pursuance of State laws. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, Justices Clifford, Miller, and Field dissenting. Justices Davis and Hunt did not sit in the case.

In the case of the United States against Stafford, the latter, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and costs of the prosecution, for doing business as a distiller without paying the special tax, claimed the benefit of the State law of Tennessee, for the discharge of persons so sentenced, and to stand committed until the fine and costs were paid in the State Courts existing at the time of the Federal Process act of 1828, and also at the passage of the act of 1867. The Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee divided in opinion, and the question whether the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the State legislation claimed, was certified to this Court, and it is here answered in the negative. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—In the Senate today the following bills were passed: To incorporate the Delaware Shore Railroad; relative to the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad. In the House the following bills were introduced: A supplement to the New-Jersey Midland Railroad; to create a new county out of Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth, to be called Centre; to adopt a new Registry law for cities of over 20,000 inhabitants; providing a Bureau of Election in every city. The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Hudson County was passed.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

"The Culture of the Artist" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at the Academy of Design, this evening, by Mr. C. P. Cranch, M. A.

The Nilsson Armory Investigating Committee met yesterday, but adjourned till Thursday next, without taking any additional testimony of interest.

The fifth annual invitation ball of the Ninth Regiment Drum Corps took place last night at the armory, in Twenty-sixth-street, and was a very pleasant affair.

A meeting of the members of the American Institute will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, to discuss the general management of the institute, and the dangers that threaten its future existence.

The steamer Tybee is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, for San Domingo, with the wooden houses built at Paterson, N. J. A large number have been ordered by the Samana Bay Company.

The Separate Troop Cavalry of the First Division, National Guard, S ate New-York, commanded by Capt. Carl Klein, gave its twenty-fourth annual ball, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last night.

The Commissioners of the Second-avenue Railroad extension held an adjourned meeting at No. 40 Wall-street yesterday, but adjourned again to Friday next without transacting any business of importance.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy-goods store of Moses Rubins, on the first floor of the five-story tenement-house No. 34 East Broadway. Damage to stock and building, $800; insured for $2,000 in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Company.

The officials of the Pacific Mail Company stated that they would send a dispatch in case no tidings of the Alaska were received yesterday. The anxiety of persons who have friends on the steamer will probably be either heightened or dispelled to-day.

No settlement was reached in the affairs of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, yesterday, and it is now asserted that the President, Mr. Dimock, is traveling in the South, instead of being ill at his home in New-Jersey, as heretofore represented.

BROOKLYN.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch has so far recovered as to be able to leave his room. He hopes to be among his friends out of doors in a few days.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the report of the Finance Committee, confirming the appropriations for city purposes for 1873.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, passed a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners to inform the board why the Prospect Park lands lying east of Flatbush-avenue have not been sold.

Robert J. Hall obtained, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Pratt presiding, a verdict for $1,000 against the Insurance Company of North America for damage to plaintiff's photographic stock by fire. The verdict was for the full amount claimed.

Frederick Weir, indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Siegler, in Cook-street, Eastern District, on the night of Dec. 23, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The trial is noticed for next Monday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions, instructing the Corporation Counsel to give the board an opinion concerning the legality of the award by the Board of City Works of the street-cleaning contracts to Patrick Dunnegan and the Scrimshaw Pavement Company.

An adjourned meeting of the police, who are endeavoring to obtain an increase of pay, was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The bill prepared for the Legislature asks that the pay of the police be as follows: Sergeant, $1,500; Roundsmen, $1,300; Patrolmen, $1,200; Doormen, $900.

It was stated at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday that the receipts from collectors for the use of wharves and piers for the year 1863—ten years ago—nearly doubled those returned to the city from the same sources last year. A resolution was adopted to have the matter investigated.

An affray occurred between some South Brooklyn ward politicians, Sunday night, at the liquor-shop of Peter Byrnes, corner of Court and Butler streets, during which Martin Kelly was knocked down and severely beaten. Several wounds were found on his head, supposed to have been inflicted with a knife. Michael Cahill was arrested, charged by Kelly with having committed the assault on him.

LONG ISLAND.

The yacht White Wing was sunk in Peconic River by the ice last week.

A servant girl in the employ of Mr. Albert Menet, of Flushing, decamped on Saturday, carrying away with her over $300 worth of Mr. Menet's property. There is as yet no clue to her whereabouts.

A Huntington lady, named Lucinda Conklin, on Friday saved a man from drowning who had been capsized in a boat. Miss Conklin jumped into the bay and rescued the man, who was so exhausted that he could not help himself.

Mayor DeBevoise objects to the annexation of the North Brother Island, now a part of Long Island City, to Westchester County, as is proposed by citizens of the latter, and in a message to the Common Council urges immediate attention to the matter.

The residents of Blissville and Laurel Hill have petitioned the Legislature for an act authorizing the construction of a horse railroad from the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry, Hunter's Point, through the former place, and by Calvary Cemetery to Laurel Hill.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, Saturday resolved that a majority of the people of the county were dissatisfied with the location of the court-house at Long Island City, and asked the Legislature to repeal the act authorizing its construction, or, if this request be denied, to restrict the Commissioners from expending more than $150,000 for the purpose.

The Assembly Committee of Privileges and Elections, which is directed to investigate the alleged frauds at the last election in the Second Ward of Long Island City, in the contested seat case of Cogswell *vs.* Oakley, will meet at Hunter's Point on Thursday to hear evidence. Hon. Joshua Van Cott will appear as counsel for Mr. Cogswell, and ex-Speaker Smith for Mr. Oakley.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were 85 deaths in Newark, last week, of which 15 were from small-pox.

Wm. H. Bumsted was at the office of the Board of Public Works, in Jersey City, yesterday morning.

Revs. J. C. Davison and Julius Soper, of the Drew Theological Seminary, have been appointed missionaries to Japan.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad are about to elevate their tracks on Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, so as to avoid blocking the street-crossings.

William B. Simmons and John Burke fought for $50 a side, on Jersey City Heights, on Saturday. After fighting an hour and a quarter, Burke gave in, and Simmons was declared the winner.

A bill to incorporate the Central Stock-yard and Market Company has been introduced in the New-Jersey Senate, and, if passed, the Company, which is the same as the Communipaw Abattoir Corporation, will be located at Hoboken, and the Jersey City establishment will be abandoned.

Patrick Maher, the young Irishman who killed John A. Johnson, during a drunken spree at Marshall's Corners, near Trenton, some fifteen days ago, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Mercer for murder in the first degree. He was arraigned yesterday and pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for Feb. 3.

The Jersey City Board of Education met last evening. In consequence of the poor attendance, the evening schools will be closed this season at an earlier date than usual. The superintendent's report showed the average attendance at the day schools to be 7,642, and the average register number to be 8,989.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Cattle dull; demand mainly from local butchers; receipts 2,600 head; most of the sales were of Cows and Texan Steers at $2 85@$3 10 for the former, and $3 87½@$4 50 for 950 lb. Cherokees and 1,200 lb. Texans. A few lots of good to choice native Steers sold at $5@$5 75; a good many Cattle remain unsold, but they are mostly common qualities. Shipments Saturday, 1,100 head. Live Hogs active; receipts 22,000 head; sales at $3 90 for fair to choice packing grades; $4 10@$4 15 for choice smooth shipping grades. Market closed steady. Shipments 3,500 head. Sheep quiet and weak, but prices steady; receipts 1,700 head; sales fair to good at $4@$5 12½.

[Advertisement.]
Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil, HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—W. Purviss, H. Esson, F. Lopel, J. Reiva.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 27.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Price, from New-York Jan. 15, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 A. M. yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 27.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Stahl, from New-York Jan. 16, for Hamburg, arr. at this port yesterday.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Franklin, Capt. Dehincke, from New-York Jan. 11, has arr. here.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:13 | Sun sets......5:13 | Moon sets..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:49 | Gov. Island..8:38 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames; Dione, (Br.,) James, Hamburg, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Pellica, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Barks Hermelin, (Swed.,) Borgerson, Marseilles, C. Tobias & Co.; Allemania, (Ger.,) Moder, Maracaibo, Pavenstedt & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Imogene, (Br.,) Dowe, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald.

Brigs Parthenope, (Ger.,) Nodop, Montevideo, C. Tobias & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Marshall, Santa Martha, via New-Orleans, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Corrayo, Genoa, A. P. Agresta; Bogota, Marsina, Brunswick, Ga., Wm. H. & Hughes.

Schrs. Ella Brown, Robinson, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Lucia Hutchinson, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Wes. Side, Davis, Corpus Christi, Texas, J. H. Brower; Eothen, Brandberg, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Henry, Wass, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Jan. 8 and Queenstown 9th, via Halifax, N. S., 24th, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 25, lat. 41 15, lon. 65 40, signaled steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 34, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 40 44, lon. 68 42, a White Star steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 40 38, lon. 60, an Anchor line steam-ship, do. The M. brings 4 cabin and 50 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 11, with mdse. and 97 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Baltimore, in ballast to Appleton Sturges.

Bark Maggie Elliott, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Gilmore, Hantsport, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig J. F. Ericksen, (Dan.,) Lohman, Rio Janeiro Dec. 4, via Hampton Roads Jan. 25, with coffee to F. Hertz & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 31, in lon. 31; had moderate weather up to lat. 30; from thence strong winds to Hampton Roads; since leaving the Roads, moderate weather.

Brig Olga, (Aust.,) Clacevich, Taganrog 87 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 15; took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 7 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, Gage, Jacksonville 6 ds., with live oak to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. E. A. DeHart, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to E. Ping & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Baltimore, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; snowing.

Disaster.

Schr. Ruth S. Shaw, Shaw, from Baltimore, with coal, for Boston, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning in a thick snow-storm.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schrs. Moses Williamson, from Boston; S. G. Smith, from Boston; J. T. Weaver, from New-York.

Sld. bark Florence, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Apollo and Isadora.

Passed out, bark Mindora, for Rio; bark Antoinetta, for Belfast; bark Bankside, for London; brig Georgiana, for Martinique; bark A. J. Benner, for Cuba; brig Brooklyn, for Halifax; brig Prestissimo, for Rio; schr. Shiloah, for Matanzas; steamer Arcadia, for Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—The steam-ship Scandinavian, from Portland, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The steamer Chase, on her last trip, broke the cross-head of her engine off Cape Sable, and bore away for Yarmouth under canvas, arriving there on Thursday. She will be repaired and leave this week.

The schr. Placard left Selburne, for Yarmouth, with a cargo of salt on Christmas day. She has not since been heard of.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. bark Albina, for Barcelona; brig G. A. Pyke, for Satilla River.

Sld. steam-ship Tyrian, for Liverpool; bark Mandy Tisi, for do.; schrs. R. K. Vaughn, for Jacksonville, and Daniel Britain, for Darien.

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UNION-SQUARE.
Porcelain, Pottery, and Glass Department.
THIRD FLOOR.
DINNER SERVICES OF FINE CHINA AND STONE-WARE.
NEW STYLES OF DECORATION,
BREAKFAST, TEA, AND
TETE-A-TETE SETS.
FINE ENGLISH CUT AND ENGRAVED
TABLE-GLASS.

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CARPETED AND UPHOLSTERED
In the best manner and on the most favorable terms
by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Broadway, Corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.
SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-st., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Intending to close up their business the coming Spring, offer their building south-west corner of Broadway and Prince-st. FOR SALE upon advantageous terms.

It is 51 feet front on Broadway by 180 feet on Prince-st.; is THOROUGHLY and ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF, NO WOOD whatever having been used in its construction; it is five stories high, besides an attic, and the ROOF IS IRON; is heated throughout by steam, and has an Otis steam elevator running from the basement to the attic, all the machinery and the boiler being outside of the building, under the sidewalk.

It is believed to be one of the most ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL, and COMPLETE buildings in the City. For further particulars inquire as above.

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CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, Brooklyn, New-York. Best known preparation of WHEAT for health, and excellence for general family use and invalids. For sale by all grocers. Pamphlets sent free.